

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 24.

MEAT SUPPLIES WERE DEFICIENT.

Official reports of the movement of meat animals at eight of the leading packing points for the month of November show that receipts at those points were 100,000 less in cattle and 400,000 less in hogs than for the same month last year. For the eleven months of the year cattle receipts were 625,000 short of a year ago, and hogs receipts were over 200,000 less. Receipts of sheep and lambs were 20,000 in excess of a year ago for the month and 200,000 in excess for the eleven months.

The beef shortage has increased steadily through the year, as indicated by the reports from month to month, while the deficiency in hog supplies is all the more striking when the very heavy receipts of the early part of the year are remembered. Plentiful feed crops offer promise of a partial restoration of the normal volume of meat supplies. These same official reports show very heavy feeder buying in cattle, and there is of course the expectation of a heavy spring hog crop. But the country has been gradually denuded of its cattle breeding reserves, and an increase in beef volume is a matter of slow and problematic growth.

The official figures for November:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	231,884	19,994	573,427	650,212
Kansas City...	179,801	21,834	241,253	143,371
Omaha	80,454	*.....	183,350	259,661
St. Louis.....	139,512	*.....	209,510	59,944
St. Joseph....	37,019	3,727	146,785	43,373
Sioux City....	25,710	1,599	97,343	33,596
St. Paul.....	41,276	8,627	104,323	151,853
Ft. Worth....	73,250	31,541	39,388	15,106
Tl. Nov., '12..	808,906	87,322	1,595,379	1,357,116
Tl. Nov., '11..	905,903	90,701	1,991,422	1,336,459

For the eleven months the comparisons show:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,396,364	478,795	6,520,007	5,511,885
Kansas City...	1,774,416	188,934	2,280,168	2,025,543
Omaha	932,388	*.....	2,665,913	2,774,819
St. Louis.....	1,075,834	*.....	2,267,337	953,914
St. Joseph....	413,844	39,373	1,800,566	690,230
Sioux City....	370,830	24,420	1,571,386	179,981
St. Paul.....	365,078	123,741	883,968	582,473
Ft. Worth....	711,242	247,586	352,869	275,961
Tl. 11 mos., '12..	12,804,896	1,102,849	18,342,214	12,994,806
Tl. 11 mos., '11..	11,806,480	1,107,460	18,552,630	12,795,089

*Calves not separately reported.

LABELING OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

The federal meat inspection authorities have refused to permit the labeling of any meat product as being "100 per cent. pure," claiming that nothing can be 100 per cent. pure, and that such a statement would be misbranding. The announcement is now made that "absolutely pure" is also barred as a label phrase, as it means the same thing as the other.

SUPREME COURT REVERSES STOCK YARDS CASE Chicago Company Is Declared to Be a Common Carrier

The United States Supreme Court this week handed down a decision reversing the United States Commerce Court in the Chicago Stock Yards cases. The highest court rules that the stock yards corporation, known as the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago, is an inter-state carrier operating in interstate commerce and subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The court holds also that the firm of Louis Pfalzer & Sons, packers, received undue preference over other patrons of the line, in that they got a bonus of \$50,000 provided they would erect a new plant in Chicago instead of Kansas City.

The Pfalzers had a slaughtering plant and did considerable shipping over the Union Stock Yards railway. In consideration of the \$50,000 bonus the Pfalzers were said to have agreed that all livestock slaughtered by them within a radius of 200 miles would either be purchased at the Chicago stock yards or pass through them and would pay the customary tolls and charges. The Supreme Court holds that this contract was a violation of the Elkins law forbidding rebates.

Two points were involved in the case. One was whether or not the stock yards company should be required to publish its tariffs from time to time as a carrier in interstate commerce; second, whether the contract with the Pfalzers was a violation of the Elkins law. The whole case turned on whether the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company was an interstate carrier.

The record showed that for many years the stock yards company had operated a railroad track extending several hundred miles and including main line and switches. In 1897 the stock yards company leased its railroad lines to another corporation, which ultimately evolved into the Chicago Junction Railway Company. This railway company operated the railway but turned over two-thirds of the profits to the Chicago stock yards company. Both the stock yards company and the Junction Railroad Company were controlled by what is known as the Investment Company, a holding corporation.

The Attorney-General began the proceeding which were terminated in the United States Supreme Court this week. He filed a bill praying for an injunction against the stock yards company and the Junction company to restrain them from engaging in interstate commerce until they had filed tariffs,

as required by the interstate commerce act. The bill also asked for an injunction to restrain the performance of the contract with the Pfalzers, which involved a \$50,000 donation for the erection of the plant.

The Commerce Court held that neither the stock yards company nor the investment company was a common carrier. It dismissed the bill so far as these two corporations were concerned, but it held the Junction company to be a common carrier and subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The government appealed from the Commerce Court decision as to the stock yards company and the Investment company. The Supreme Court sustained this appeal, reversing the Commerce Court.

The case is important as establishing a precedent for the control under the interstate commerce act of the various stock yards companies in packing centers which operate small belt railroads and provide facilities for the transfer and shipment of livestock.

OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCTION.

The actual output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for the month of November totaled 8,228,982 pounds, compared to 7,225,294 pounds for the same month last year. The output of renovated butter in the same territory for the same month was 1,512,426 pounds, compared to 2,427,970 pounds a year ago.

Revenue stamp sales for oleomargarine in the Chicago district for November were for 8,030,424 pounds. Comparing the stamp sales as a means of estimating the output, the figures for the Chicago district for the recent months are as follows, with comparisons:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
May	6,338,787	3,298,958	6,527,980
June	5,136,729	3,031,088	5,133,969
July	4,210,038	3,065,028	4,416,757
August	5,159,466	4,213,130	6,453,087
September	5,965,968	5,338,888	8,753,374
October	8,637,542	5,801,844	8,219,638
November	8,030,424	7,500,000	10,401,344

Output for the entire country for the month of November is estimated in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 pounds, somewhat less than for October, which totaled 13,994,017 pounds, as shown by stamp sales.

Watch page 48 for business opportunities of all kinds.

THE FIRST BIG MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR IN AMERICA

Plant at Toronto Will Be a Novelty in This Country

There has been a good deal of agitation for municipal abattoirs throughout the country in the last few years, particularly in those cities which support numerous small slaughterers and butchers killing their own meat.

In cities where modern packing concerns can be supported the necessity for central abattoirs has not been manifest. But where the trade is local and where government inspection is not in force there has been seen the necessity for a central plant to accommodate those unable to conform to modern inspection and sanitary requirements in every respect because of the size of their business.

The central abattoir operated either by the city or by private enterprise under municipal direction has seemed to meet the needs in such cases. Several cities in the South, where

parts of the city, and to give these proper inspection was almost impossible for the local authorities. This made it a hardship for the butcher, as well as for those responsible for the protection of the public health. On completion of the new abattoir these twenty-two butchering concerns will be housed under the one roof, and will have advantages equal to those of any large packing concern. In addition to the advantages of killing at the one abattoir, the offal will all be rendered at the one point, thus making it possible for the butcher to receive the market price for all of his product.

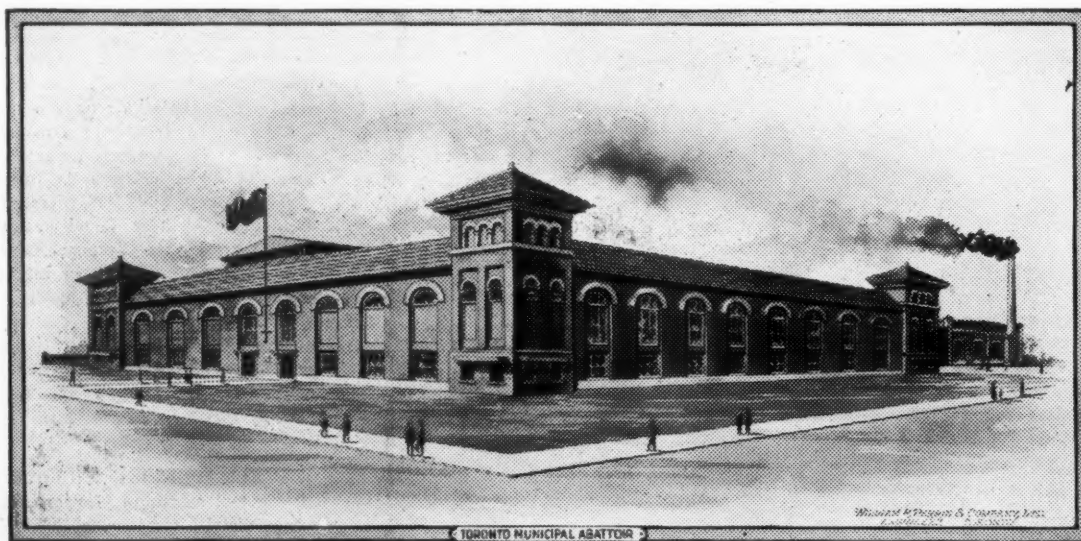
There are to be three buildings—the abattoir, the rendering building and the ice and power plant, all arranged in a harmonious group, as shown in the illustration. The architect, designer and engineer is William R. Perrin, of Chicago.

the names of each lessee will appear on the front of the killing departments, and also on the front of the chill rooms. In some cases, where the killing of the different lessees is not equal to the capacity of the chill room and the killing beds, several of the lessees will club together and lease beds and chill room.

It is the intention to make the building absolutely fireproof and sanitary. All equipment will be of the very latest design, and it is the intention to produce a plant which has no superior, either in the United States or abroad.

The railing in the hallways and over the bridge to the rendering department will be fitted with traveling conveyors, so as to accelerate the movement of the carcasses and the offal.

The rendering building will also be constructed of buff brick, and will be three stories in height. The floors will be of steel, brick and cement. Such divisions as are necessary will be of tiling. The rendering



local slaughtering conditions have been especially unpleasant because of the climate, have been the first to institute central abattoirs along these lines. But none of them have been of a capacity to rival the public abattoirs of Europe.

The first municipal abattoir erected on this side of the water by any large city is the one which is now under process of construction in Toronto, Canada, and the credit for the building of this abattoir belongs principally to the Medical Health Officer of Toronto, Dr. Charles Hastings.

Novel Features of the Toronto Abattoir.

Features of this abattoir which are novel to the American trade are the plans for individual killing beds and chill rooms, so that individual concerns may actually do their own killing and chilling. In other central abattoirs the abattoir management has done this, charging the butcher so much per head. At Toronto only the rendering and handling of by-products is done by the abattoir authorities, and even then the butcher retains his interest in his own offal and is paid the market price for it.

The city of Toronto contains twenty-two small butchering plants, scattered in all

The exterior of the abattoir building will be of buff brick, with tile roof on the mansard and on the towers. The main roof will be an asbestos roof with a center skylight. The skylight windows will open automatically.

The offices for the inspectors and the different lessees will be on the first floor. The floors in the offices will be of Dutch tile. The main floor will be of cement foundation, covered with vitrified brick.

Plans of Killing and Cooling Floor.

The second floor, or main killing and refrigerating floor, will be constructed of tiling covered with vitrified brick. There will be separate killing departments and chill rooms for each lessee.

The interior walls will be constructed as follows: On the outside of the chill rooms to the extreme height, white glazed brick. The glazed brick will be on all exposed walls in the killing and shipping departments to the height of 12 feet. Divisions in the chill rooms will be of tiling covered with cork-board.

Each section, containing two killing beds, will be divided by an iron fence, with iron gates in the front. A cast-iron sign giving

building will contain the tanks, both edible and inedible; the oleo department, for the manufacture of oleo oil and stearine; the neatsfoot oil department, for the manufacture of neatsfoot oil; also a bone department.

The ice machine room and boiler room will be constructed of red pressed brick on the inside, with vitrified brick floors.

The shipping department will be on the east side, the platform being 15 feet wide, with a shed over the platform extending to a width of 26 feet to permit all wagons to be out of the weather when loading. Construction of this new plant will be started shortly.

HOG LUNGS FOR FISH FOOD.

Referring to the item in Service Announcements of April, 1912, entitled "Hog lungs for fish food," etc., federal meat inspectors are advised that the only hog lungs which are eligible to leave official establishments under this ruling are those from carcasses passed for food purposes. It is also required that the containers in which denatured hog lungs are shipped be marked "inedible."

VALUE OF VARIOUS CUTS OF BEEF

Knowledge Which May Help to Reduce Living Cost

By L. D. HALL, Assistant Chief in Animal Husbandry, and A. D. EMMETT, Assistant Chief in Animal Nutrition, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This series of articles reports the salient points in an investigation which strikingly sustains the claims of the meat trade as to the value of the cheaper cuts of beef. It is something that should be brought to the attention of those who complain of high meat prices, and yet insist upon buying nothing but costly beef cuts.

In previous issues the general plan of testing the value of various beef cuts was explained, and a report of the slaughter tests on selected animals was given. The chemical composition of the meat was also described. Description and illustrations were given of the retail loin cuts.]

The Rib.

Table 13 shows that the first cut of the rib contains the smallest proportion of lean meat, while the last cut, or sixth rib roast, is the leanest. The reverse is true of the percentage of fat. In terms of gross meat, i. e., lean and fat combined, the first roast is most valuable and the third cut least; moreover, the greater degree of tenderness and general quality in the first cut makes it the most popular and therefore the highest-priced of the rib roasts.

Since, however, beef roasts are valuable primarily for the lean meat they contain, it is evident that the sixth rib is the most economical at a given price.

[The illustrations herewith show the four rib cuts, the numbers of the cuts corresponding to the numbers found in Table 13.—Editor.]

Table 13—Percentages of Lean, Visible Fat and Bone in the Retail Cuts.

Retail rib cuts.	Lean.	Fat.	Bone.	Total.
1. Roast (11th and 12th ribs).....	49.44	37.74	12.41	99.59
2. Roast (9th and 10th ribs).....	54.26	31.41	13.97	99.64
3. Roast (7th and 8th ribs).....	56.00	27.81	15.79	99.60
4. Roast (6th rib).....	61.43	23.72	14.27	99.42
Entire rib	55.21	30.17	14.18	99.56

(To be continued.)

STAMPING OUT ANIMAL DISEASE.

In that portion of his annual report in which he reviews his sixteen years' work as Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson says, concerning the great work of wiping out disease among meat animals:

In suppressing and eradicating infectious diseases of livestock the Bureau of Animal Industry has been especially successful, and this work has saved the country from losses and damage that would otherwise have run into untold millions of dollars. To appreciate the effective work in our own country we must compare conditions here with those in other parts of the world where destructive animal diseases play havoc with the livestock.

Even Europe, with its well-organized and efficient government forces, is overrun with foot-and-mouth disease and other infectious diseases, and in spite of a continual struggle at great expense and with heavy losses the diseases persist. Fortunately in the United States we have kept out some of the worst diseases, and when foot-and-mouth disease and pleuropneumonia have gained entrance they have been stamped out by vigorous work before the infection had spread to such an extent as to place us in the unfortunate position of some of the European countries.

A Study of Tubercle Bacilli.

The rapid increase of cases of tuberculosis among the animals slaughtered in the various packinghouses of the country demanded the careful study of the many questions which were connected with this insidious disease. Consequently the presence of tubercle bacilli in the milk of cows that reacted to the tuberculin test but without showing any

clinical indications if the disease was investigated by means of very extensive experiments.

The transmissibility and the transformability of the human, bovine and avian types

of tubercle bacilli was made the subject of study; also the different methods of immunization; the retention of vitality by tubercle bacilli that chance to be lodged in cheese, butter or eggs; and the occurrence of the different types of tubercle bacilli in cases of natural infection of birds and animals in captivity.

Other investigations on tuberculosis have thrown much light on the relation between the location of tuberculous lesions in the animal body and the channels through which tubercle bacilli are expelled and disseminated from the bodies of tuberculous animals; on

(Continued on page 32.)



RIB CUT NO. 1. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH RIB ROAST.



RIB CUT NO. 2. NINTH AND TENTH RIB ROAST.



RIB CUT NO. 3. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH RIB ROAST.



RIB CUT NO. 4. SIXTH RIB ROAST.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

HANDLING OF PIGS' FEET.

A slaughterer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell me which is better, to cook my pigs' feet for edible purposes or render them for grease?

Pigs' feet, rendered, run about 14 per cent. white grease. Cooked for edible purposes, they shrink from 4 to 6 per cent, most of which is recovered as grease. Three hundred pounds of cooked pigs' feet requires about 10 gallons of vinegar in packing and about 20 kegs; say, 17 15-pound kegs and 3 25-pound kegs. Labor cost will run about 45 to 50 cents per cwt. Cook the pigs' feet about 2½ hours, just below the boiling point.

TO MAKE GOOD SAUSAGE.

(Continued from last week.)

In making sausage the question of spices and seasoning is very important. Here is where many sausagemakers lose money through not being able to turn out a salable or a keepable product.

Take the use of spices in general, for instance. The principal flavoring substances of spices are the essential oils they contain. These, when exposed to the air, rapidly volatilize and render worthless the remaining part of the spice. To prevent this deterioration, spices should be kept in tightly covered cans or boxes where they retain their strength and are also protected from dust and other impurities in the air.

The employment of cheap spices and seasonings should be avoided, if for no other

reason than their ultimate costliness. This class of goods eventually proves much more expensive than high grade, pure spices. It takes a greater quantity of weaker spices to attain the desired result. In addition to this, goods made with them give little or no satisfaction and are never a superior product.

In these days, where everybody is considering economy and efficiency, the purchase of a small spice mill for grinding the whole spices is a commendable investment. With this, no more need be ground than is required for each day's output. Prepared in this way, spices are very efficient and fragrantly pungent, and as such will produce a more finely flavored sausage.

Many purchase spices in the open market, already ground. When a consumer has not the means at hand for testing them and ascertaining their actual value, they should be obtained from reliable dealers of known reputation. If, however, there is reason to doubt their purity, before using, it is best to have them examined by a competent chemist.

The sausage manufacturer can, with profit to himself, select good spices for his purposes. The finished product containing these costs but little more, gives better satisfaction to the trade, and the increased sales will fully compensate the maker for the slight additional expense of first-class ingredients.

A most important point to be observed in the manufacture of sausages is the method of incorporating spices and seasonings in the mixtures. An even and uniform distribution of these throughout the mass must be obtained, and this is accomplished by thorough kneading.

A very necessary thing in all well conducted plants is a small scale, sensitive to a quarter of an ounce. This is used for weighing accurately the various proportions of the spices and seasonings. No "rule of

thumb" or guess work should be permitted, as the exact quantities of these ingredients make the requisite delicate aroma. Variations from the indicated weights should be guarded against, for any undue amount of one might entirely change the desired flavor. By careful weighing, a uniformly seasoned product is always obtained, an important factor not to be overlooked.

The spices and seasonings mostly employed in sausagemaking are: Black pepper, white pepper, shot pepper, cayenne pepper, coriander seed, marjoram, sage, basil, thyme. Salt, powdered saltpeter, ground mace, ground nutmeg, ground allspice, ground ginger, ground cinnamon, ground cloves. Onions, garlic, shallots. Many others are used in special cases, as for instance, cardamom, truffles, etc., but their use is very limited.

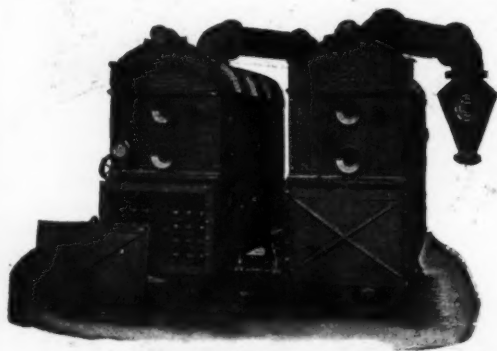
When herbs used for seasoning are too moist to rub up well, they should be placed in a cloth bag and hung up in a warm, dry place, until the excess of moisture has evaporated. When in proper condition, herbs are easily and quickly powdered to the degree of fineness needed in mixing. With these, as with spices, care should be taken to keep them dry and to protect them from a dusty or a moist atmosphere.

(To be continued.)

OLEOMARGARINE LABELS.

In making rules for labeling oleomargarine packages the federal meat inspection service sends the following notice to inspectors:

In order to prevent unnecessary correspondence and delay in the approval of labels, etc., for oleomargarin, attention is invited to the fact that the bureau will not approve wrappers, etc., bearing such statements with reference to butter as "the kind that pleases the butter critic," "can be used as butter," etc. In this connection it may be stated that no exception will be taken to the latter statement provided the same is modified by the addition of the words "substitute for" preceding the word "butter."



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WOULD BEAT OLEO BY DELAY

Desperate in their recognition of defeat in their fight to prevent a reform in the laws which now give butter a monopoly of the market against oleomargarine, the butter interests at Washington last week induced the House Committee on Agriculture to postpone further a decision on reporting the oleomargarine bill to the House for passage. They secured a delay until December 17, and when that time comes they will try to secure another postponement over the holidays.

It is their object to prevent action at the present short session of Congress if they can, hoping almost against hope that something may happen before another session that will give them a fresh grip on the price monopoly they have maintained for years, but which they are now about to lose. Public sentiment is rolling up against them like a Kansas cyclone, and they are just about ready

to take to the cyclone cellar. But they are lingering on outside in the hope that something may happen to divert the storm. They have abandoned argument, and delay is now their sole weapon. It is their very last resource.

OBJECT LESSONS

President-elect Wilson has been keeping his thoughts to himself to such an extent during his stay in Bermuda that newspaper correspondents assigned to watch him there have been almost at their wits' end for material for their news dispatches. One happy day last week a newspaper man discovered a consignment of South American cattle landing on the island, and as his paper was of the free-trade complexion in politics, he evolved at once a beautiful story of the redemption of the island from the "grip of the beef trust."

This must have been a wonderful "object-lesson" indeed, for says the New York Evening Sun, "the whole operation was witnessed by the Governor of Bermuda, Mr. Wilson and a large part of the population." Just think of the chance the moving picture man missed if he was not there to get snap-shots of the working of the law of supply and demand—an accomplishment which we dare say it has never entered the mind of the most imaginative moving picture man to achieve!

The Sun—usually sane, but on this one point as rabid as a mad dog—attempts to apply this incident of trade in Bermuda to our own situation by pointing out "that Argentina, Uruguay, Canada, New Zealand, Australia (why not make it unanimous?) are eager to break our meat famine prices with their abundant supplies of beef, mutton and pork."

This is the first we knew that any one of these countries had "abundant supplies" of pork. Canada's "abundant supplies," too, surprise us, as we had inferred from the statistics of her recent exports that she had little meat to send abroad, either to free trade or tariff countries. Australia's "abundant supplies," also, must have strange prejudices as to their destination, since they seem unable to face the long ocean trip and meet Argentine competition on free-trade Britain's markets. We thought, too, we had read the plaint of the Argentine Minister of Agriculture about the "rapidly decreasing beef reserves" there. We supposed we were posted on the world's meat supplies and trade conditions, but we stand corrected, since "if you see it in the Sun, it's so!"

However, there are other object-lessons. We are reminded again that cattle—the instrument for this wonderful object-lesson—yield hides as well as beef. We are also reminded that a couple or more years ago

there was a great noise like this about putting hides on the free list, in order to "break the grip of the beef trust" on our leather market. If hides could only go on the free list we should be able to import the same "abundant supplies" the Sun now enthuses over, and down would go hides prices.

Hides were put on the free list, and American markets thrown open to the hides of the world. What was the result? Hides are selling today for the highest prices ever known. Where are the "abundant supplies" of hides from the backs of these same "abundant supplies" of cattle which the Sun would import to "break our meat famine prices"?

Goodness knows the meat trade would welcome free beef if it could bring about lower beef prices, for high beef means reduced consumption and profits in the meat business depend on volume, not on price. But if this is the best the tariff theorists can do we shall have to wait awhile, perhaps until that unpopular and almost obsolete thing known as the law of supply and demand gets to working again.

FAT AND GREASE VALUES

At the present prices of fats and greases it behooves every packer or slaughterer to get for every pound of this material its highest commercial value. Oleo is oleo; tallow is tallow of value according to its grade; grease is grease on the same basis; and so on.

Even though the packer may be doing but a small business, it will surprise him to find how fast his stocks of such material will grow when separated according to quality. And still more surprising is the ultimate financial result. Oleo "stock" is easily made and readily marketed. In a small way it hardly pays to separate the oil from the stearine, but oleo fats do not belong in the tallow class, nevertheless. They have a place and a value of their own in the market.

MOTION PICTURES OF MEAT

It is reported by a popular mechanical magazine that the food inspectors in the slaughtering houses of Berlin have been using the motion-picture camera for some time as an important mechanism for aiding meat inspection. Motion pictures are taken of the meat to be examined and are then projected on a screen. If the meat is unsanitary, moving micro-organisms show on the projected image.

Will someone please rise and demand an appropriation from Congress to equip the federal meat inspection service with motion picture machines? Imagine the delight of being able to see trichinae and tubercle bacilli parading across the moving picture screen!

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. W. Beard and J. E. Peterson will establish a fertilizer plant at Blakely, Ga.

H. B. Bretney's tanning plant at Springfield, Ill., has been badly damaged by fire.

The People's Fertilizer & Gin Company's plant at Midland City, Ala., has been destroyed by fire.

The Tecumseh Oil and Cotton Company will rebuild its burned plant at Tecumseh, Okla.

The New York Fertilizer Company's plant at Monmouth Junction, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

The Springfield Abattoir Company, Springfield, O., has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

A cottonseed oil mill and compress will be erected at Corpus Christi, Tex., by W. W. Jones and J. C. Baldwin.

The Des Moines Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia., has decided to increase its capital stock from \$350,000 to \$750,000.

The City of Kansas City, Mo., will in January 7 vote on \$500,000 bond issue to purchase sites and build garbage disposal plants.

The General Provision Company has moved its place of business from 12 Lighthouse street to 296 Pearl street, New York City, N. Y.

The recently incorporated Oake Packing Company will succeed to the packing business of Schmauss & Company at Rockford, Ill.

Swift & Company's stockholders at their annual meeting on January 2 will vote to extend the company's charter to January 1, 1984.

The Southern Grain and Provision Company, Spartanburg, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8,000 by T. L. Goff and others.

A company is being organized at Lilesville, N. C., with \$20,000 to erect a cottonseed oil mill of 20 tons capacity. W. G. Ballard and others are interested.

The Olneyville Provision Company, Olneyville, R. I., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by A. D. Temple and A. H. Ramsdale.

The recently incorporated Anderson Fertilizer Company has purchased ten acres of ground at Anderson, S. C., upon which a mixing plant will be erected.

The People's Cotton Oil Company, Sulphur Springs, Tex., has been incorporated by W. G. Murray, F. W. Betts and C. M. Houston. The capital stock is \$50,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company, J. W. Ogden was elected director to fill a vacancy. The outgoing directors were all re-elected.

The Union Springs Guano Company, Union Springs, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. B. Granberry, T. B. Martin, C. E. Gholston and J. M. Ellis.

W. S. Phillips and others who recently incorporated the Dixie Fertilizer Company, Dublin, Ga., with a capital stock of \$30,000, with a privilege of increasing to \$100,000, have let the contract for the erection of mill.

The Canadian Packing Company, Limited, London, Canada, will open its new plant the latter part of January. The company proposes to handle cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, principally beef and lambs, limiting hog killing to about 500 weekly.

Delegates to the tenth annual convention of the American Society of Equity, in session in Walker Hall, Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., visited the Bodden plant at the foot of Thirteenth street, in the packing district, with a view to appraising its merits as the probable quarters of the new co-operative packing plant, which the society has decided to establish in Milwaukee.

STATISTICS OF MEAT INSPECTION.

In addition to the figures and facts contained in the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, as published in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, some interesting data is given in the latter portion of the report concerning the history and magnitude of operations of the meat inspection service.

In 1897 the government meat inspection was carried on under the law of 1891, which provided only for the inspection of animals before and at the time of slaughter and gave no authority to control sanitation, to supervise the various processes of curing, canning, and preparing meats, or to prevent adulteration or the use of harmful preservatives. The funds available for the inspection were insufficient for carrying on even the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection at all establishments doing interstate business.

The new law, which was passed in 1906, remedied these defects and increased the powers of the inspectors, and made a permanent annual appropriation of \$3,000,000, so that it may now be truly said that all the different processes in the preparation of meats and meat food products from the "hoof to the can" are carefully supervised by the department and that this inspection and the sanitary condition of the establishments are maintained at a higher standard than that of any other nation.

The number of animals which received federal inspection at the time of slaughter increased from 26,500,000 in 1897 to over 59,000,000 in 1912. The number of carcasses

condemned increased during the same period from 67,000 to over 203,000, and the number of parts of carcasses condemned at slaughter increased from 39,000 to 464,000. In 1907 the inspection was conducted at 128 establishments in 33 cities and towns, and in 1912 it covered 847 establishments in 238 cities and towns.

The following data show some of the operations of the federal meat inspection for the last six years, during which the new law has been in effect:

Animals inspected at slaughter, over....	321,000,000
Carcasses condemned, over.....	900,000
Parts of carcasses condemned, over.....	4,500,000
Meat and meat food products:	
Pounds reinspected in their various preparations, over	37,000,000,000
Pounds condemned on reinspection, over	140,000,000
Pounds exported under certificates, over	7,000,000,000
Veterinary inspectors and assistants, over	2,400

In addition to the 847 establishments where federal inspection is continuously maintained, the establishments of more than 2,000 retail butchers and dealers, who hold certificates of exemption that they may make interstate shipments of meats to their customers, are inspected as to sanitary conditions and the wholesomeness of the products they handle.

The high character of the federal meat inspection has had the effect of greatly stimulating sentiment for the establishment of abattoirs under State or municipal control and for establishing an efficient State or municipal inspection of meats intended for purely local consumption.

CHRISTMAS BEEF SHOWS.

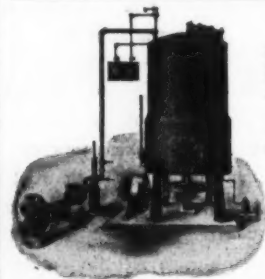
New York and Pittsburgh are two cities which always make a big feature of Christmas beef exhibitions. In New York the United Dressed Beef Company and the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company are famous for their holiday exhibitions, which they will feature again this year. In Pittsburgh the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company has sent out notices of an exhibition of prize-winning yearling steers and fancy blue ribbon lambs bought at the Chicago Show, and the William Zoller Company also announces a display of Christmas yearling cattle. All these shows begin December 15.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 13.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8070@4.8080	
Demand sterling	4.8510@4.8515	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.26%	@ 5.26% +1-32
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25%	@ 5.25% +1-32
Commercial, sight	5.21 1/4	@ 5.21 1/4 +1-16
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	92%	@ 92 13-16
Commercial, 60 days....	93 1/4	@ 93 5-16
Commercial, sight	94 7-16	@ 94 1/2
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.29%	@ 5.29% +1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39 11-16@39 11-16 +1-16	

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ANOTHER MODERN SMALL ABATTOIR.

The Pontiac Abattoir Company, Pontiac, Mich., of which Jacob Kovinsky and Lee Kremer are the principal stockholders, will soon be operating as one of the most up-to-date concerns of its kind. It is strictly sanitary throughout, and built in accordance with a city ordinance recently passed.

The main building comprises a space of about 80 x 25 feet, with a 9-foot basement. The first floor is 15 feet in the clear. Foundations and basement walls are constructed of reinforced concrete, and the walls above the basement are of concrete blocks. The tank room measures 25 x 30 feet, and the hog and sheep killing room is 20 x 30 feet. These rooms are also constructed of concrete blocks.

The beef killing department is equipped with two "Boss" knocking pens and five "Boss" senior beef hoists. It is arranged so that five butchers can kill at one and the same time.

The basement is partitioned in such a manner that each butcher has his own hide vat, to which the hides are conveyed from the killing floor by means of a chute.

The tank room is equipped with a 4 x 7 "Boss" sanitary tank. Adjoining this room is the boiler and engine room, in which an 80 h. p. boiler and 35 h. p. engine have been installed.

WHY MOTOR DELIVERY IS BETTER.

"In the order of their importance," says C. H. McCausland, of the Kissell-Kar, "the arguments in favor of motor haulage might well be placed as follows: 1. Widening the zone of trade. 2. Quicker service, thus greater customer-satisfaction. 3. Reliability, through the substitution of mechanical precision for animal uncertainty. 4. Prestige through the invaluable advertising that up-to-date methods and equipment give. 5. Actual saving in fixed delivery charges.

"Another telling point to be made for the commercial car is its readiness and adaptability for constant service. The more it is used, the greater the dividends it will pay, while in the case of the horse, the reverse is true. A horse driven more than five or six hours a day soon becomes a mere nag, unable to do even what might ordinarily be expected of him. The motor

truck's value grows with the growth of a business, and its very possession is an important element in making that growth possible and permanent.

"There is no very good excuse for the business man who fails to seek available light on a matter so vital to his business as farther and faster delivery—for that is really the core of the motor truck argument—farther and faster delivery. So much is being written, so much mathematical data collected, so many actual demonstrations made—the results of which are easily obtainable—that it is easy for the business man to wise up on motor delivery."

GIFFORD-WOOD CO. ICE MACHINERY.

An undershot ice elevator is being erected at the ice house of Etter & Son, Astoria, Ill. Gifford-Wood Company, Chicago, furnished the outfit. The National Capital Brewing Company, of Washington, D. C., has purchased a Gifford-Wood Company gig elevating and lowering machine for handling manufactured ice. A perpendicular elevator has been erected at the ice plant of Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, at Middletown, N. Y. Gifford-Wood Company furnished the machinery. The ice house of the Newark Milk & Cream Company, of Newark, N. J., and located at Canisteo, N. Y., is being equipped with a Gifford-Wood Company ice elevator.

The Arctic Ice Company, Saskatoon, Canada, have equipped their ice plant with new machinery purchased from Gifford-Wood Company, Chicago. The machinery includes one incline elevator, one single-chain gallery conveyor and ten gallery hoists. A new Gifford-Wood Company ice elevator is being put up at the plant of the Maumee-Perrysburg Ice & Coal Company of Maumee, Ohio.

NEW MANAGER FOR JOHNS-MANVILLE.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company announce the appointment of Mr. C. S. Berry as manager of their Atlanta, Ga., office, located at No. 31½ South Broad street. To facilitate delivery in the South a stock of roofings, packings, pipe coverings and other J-M asbestos, magnesia and electrical products is carried at this above address. This office also employs a force of workmen experienced in the application of J-M products.

OAKE SUCCEEDS SCHMAUSS.

Schmauss & Company's quarter-million dollar packing plant southeast of Rockford, Ill., has been taken under control by the Oake Packing Company, the recently organized company which becomes the successor of the local company and in which the Schmauss family is heavily interested. Reorganization of the plant will be begun at once. Under the reorganization the employees of the old concern will be retained. Increases in capacity which will bring the roll of employees up to 300 are planned by the officers of the new company.

The officers of the Oake Packing Company are: Richard W. Oake, president; Leonard H. Schmauss, vice-president; Hiram S. Bicket, secretary; Frank A. Hamilton, treasurer. All of these officers and Frank Schmauss will make up the board of directors.

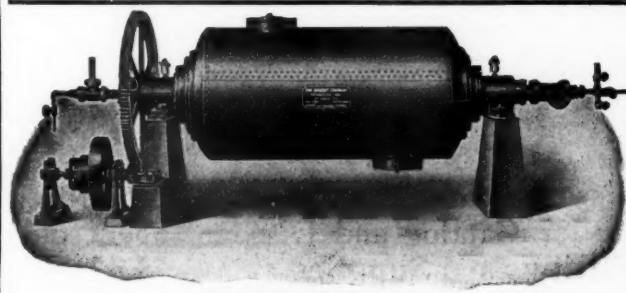
George W. Martin will be assistant superintendent of the plant in charge of special branches of the industry. Mr. Bicket and Mr. Hamilton will be the resident managers of the concern in Rockford. Mr. Oake will spend most of his time in Chicago, looking to the interests of the concern there. Mr. Oake was until two years ago with Roberts & Oake, the well-known Chicago pork packers.

A MODERN TALLOW PLANT.

The Standard Tallow Company has begun operations in its new plant at Blanchard street and Plank road, Newark, N. J. This is one of the most modern and complete plants of its character in the East. The Standard Tallow Company is manufacturing tallow, scrap, chicken food, etc. Its equipment consists of a new type of jacketed kettles, heavy duty scrap presses, tallow coolers, mills, etc., and is so designed that maximum results are obtained with a minimum of labor. The architectural designs, specifications, etc., of the buildings and the machinery equipment was furnished by the American By-Product Machinery Company, at 90 West street, New York City.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Snyder, Tex.—The Snyder Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by E. W. Clark, P. L. Fuller and M. A. Fuller.

Columbia, S. C.—J. W. Leelard, G. A. Collet and others have incorporated the Knickerbocker Cold Storage Warehouse Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

ICE NOTES.

Little Rock, Ark.—E. A. and S. T. Watson will erect an ice cream plant.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—An ice and cold storage plant will be erected here by Brown & Smith.

Hamilton, O.—A company is being organized to establish an ice plant here.

Helena, Ark.—The Maddy Ice Cream Company has purchased the Oaklawn Ice Cream Company's plant and will enlarge it.

Summerdale, Ala.—A. J. Keane contemplates installing a 2-ton ice plant in his ice cream factory.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The Tuscaloosa Ice and Light Company is planning reorganization. \$100,000 is to be spent on improvements.

Jackson, Tenn.—The Thompson Grocery Company contemplates installing a refrigerating plant in its meat market.

Knoxville, Tenn.—It is reported that the Southern Ice Company will erect a 150-ton ice and cold storage plant.

Jourdanton, Tex.—G. B. Smith, of San Marcos, Tex., will establish a combined ice and electric light plant, creamery and ice cream factory.

Clarksville, Ark.—The Clarksville ice plant has been purchased by C. E. Mosier and associates, of Russellville, Ark. A cold storage plant will be installed.

Sayre, N. Y.—W. D. Edson and J. S. McCulloch, of Philadelphia, Pa., have acquired the D. R. Stephens Cold Storage Company's plant at this place.

San Francisco, Cal.—A certificate authorizing the creation of bonded indebtedness for \$25,000,000 for the recently incorporated National Ice and Cold Storage Company was yesterday issued by Secretary of State Jordan.

RUSSIAN REFRIGERATION INDUSTRY.

The Russian Refrigerator Congress, mention of which has already been made, was held at Moscow in October, and the sessions continued for five days. For the first time this gathering was of a national character, previous congresses relating to this question having had a mere local importance.

Mr. W. I. Denisov, member of the State Council, was elected president of the congress, and in his speech gave a short sketch of the development of the refrigerator business in Russia. The first steps in this direction were taken after the Refrigerator Congress at Paris in 1908, when a temporary committee was formed in connection with the Ministry of Trade and Industry in St. Petersburg. This committee has now become a permanent one. Since that date there have taken place several local congresses.

The number of persons and concerns interested in this business has been constantly growing, and a special refrigerator committee has been formed in connection with the agricultural society at Moscow. At the present moment it is noted that commercial circles, zemstvos, cities, railways and various State institutions are largely interested in refrigeration. At the first session of the Fourth Duma a bill will be introduced dealing with the means for the promotion and development of refrigeration plants.

Prof. I. H. Ozerov, a member of the State Council, read a report entitled "The Importance of refrigerators in regard to the State and economy." He said that the gigantic development of Australia and Argentina was due to refrigeration, by the help of which the transoceanic countries had conquered distance.

At a joint session of the Refrigerator and Sheep Farming Congresses Mr. J. Polferov read a report on "Means of reducing the price of Russian mutton by storing and transporting the same in a frozen condition." He said, among other things, that the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg were conspicuous for the lack of mutton; at the same time 80,-

000,000 sheep are being raised in the Russian Empire. The railway rate for the transportation of live sheep is prohibitive; therefore it is necessary to organize the transportation of slaughtered sheep, which will only be possible by equipping the railways with cold storage warehouses and cooling cars. These measures will prove beneficial to the development of sheep farming and at the same time will assist in supplying the large centers with good and cheap meat.

The same topic was further developed by Mr. M. T. Zarogenstzev, who stated that if mutton were consumed in Moscow at the rate of 20 pounds per head of population it would take 9,000 railway cars to transport the corresponding quantity of live sheep, while for the same quantity of slaughtered sheep only 1,700 cars would be required.

The protection of laborers employed in refrigerator concerns was treated in a paper read by Prof. Riasantzev, of the St. Petersburg University. Prof. Riasantzev stated that the development of this new business made it necessary to consider the question of the protection of laborers employed. In England the proprietors of refrigerator concerns are obliged to establish a rational system of ventilation, and not less than two exits in the machine room; besides, warm clothes have to be provided for not fewer than 10 workmen; the men are not allowed to remain in the cooling rooms longer than 2½ hours. Prof. Riasantzev did not consider such measures necessary in Russia, where men are used to working in a low temperature, though he admitted that most employees of refrigerator concerns suffer from bronchitis. He was opposed by Dr. Danilov, sanitary medical inspector, who urgently recommended the congress to consider this question of labor protection.

At the end of the discussions the following resolution was passed: "The congress finds it necessary to issue special regulations for the protection of labor in refrigerator concerns and to request the committees to work out temporary measures that could be recommended to the owners of refrigerator establishments and presented for discussion to the next congress."

Another resolution passed at the meetings states: "The congress finds it necessary to introduce the teaching of cooling and refrigerator technique in all technical schools,

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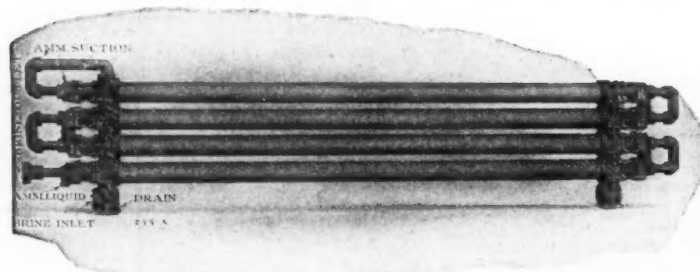
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HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
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LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
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as well as in agricultural and commercial schools, the medical departments of the universities, and veterinary schools."

It was also found desirable to establish an experimental cooling station at Tashkent and to convoke a refrigerator congress at that town.

Other reports read were the following: Insurance in refrigerator concerns; the rate of rent of market refrigerators; the application of refrigeration in various branches of agriculture and commerce; the popularization of the refrigerator question in Russia; refrigerators in Moscow, and commercial exploitation of cooling stores. The last report was read by Mr. M. T. Zarogentsev, who was entrusted with the preparation of a detailed report on this question to be read at the International Congress at Chicago. The three committees—at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kharkof—were requested to work out a programme for the Russian delegates who are to attend the Chicago meetings.

Russia has taken a prominent position among the countries exporting food supplies. The exports of eggs in 1911 amounted to \$41,584,705; of butter, \$36,492,900. The further development of these exports and successful competition with the transatlantic countries in the world's market are impossible without a considerable extension of the refrigerator system. The Russian peasants are much interested in the success of the exports of agricultural and dairy products. This has become an acknowledged fact, and several Russian zemstvos have started the construction of refrigerators to be maintained at their cost and chiefly intended for the storage of butter and eggs.

The rapid growth of a network of refrigerators throughout Russia is very important for the trade of the interior and the home consumer and Americans interested in this line of development will find many paying opportunities there. Take, for instance, the fisheries on the Volga River and the Caspian Sea. The largest catches are in the spring, summer and autumn, while the chief seasons for the consumption of fish are the fasting periods preceding Christmas and Easter. Consequently, only about 15 per cent. of the whole quantity of fish caught is consumed fresh, the rest reaching the consumers in dried or salted condition, or frozen in ice cellars.

All these means of preservation deteriorate the taste, and only the process of artificial cooling will enable Russia to develop the consumption of fresh fish. It will also help to regulate the prices. The same can be said of the caviar industry. Shippers of caviar to the United States are experiencing serious difficulties on account of the pure-food laws, and it is evident that provisions will have to be made for cold storage, provided the trade is continued.

The price of meat in Moscow and St. Petersburg is constantly rising; on the other hand, in London the price of mutton during the period from 1904 to 1910 dropped 7 per cent., in consequence of the importation of meat from New Zealand. Specialists em-

ployed by the government have figured that meat will become cheaper in Russia as soon as it is transported in refrigerator cars after the cattle are killed at the place of production, instead of transporting live cattle from the south of Russia. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to construct refrigerators at the packing stations, cooling cars for the railways and cold storage plants in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Undoubtedly the field is a large one for American endeavor, in the opinion of Consul General Snodgrass of Moscow, who has investigated the situation.

MEAT INSPECTION IN KENTUCKY.

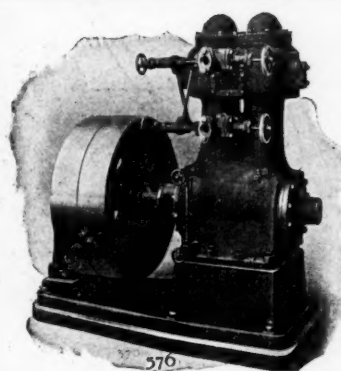
The necessity for local meat inspection to supplement the Federal service and take care of strictly local conditions, where meat is not shipped across a State line, has long been urged. The need varies according to the locality. Conditions in Kentucky appear to be especially behind the times and in need of reformation, judging from the statement of the Louisville Courier-Journal that the State Food Inspector, in an address before the city council at Bowling Green, is reported as saying that he has visited every butcher shop and slaughter house that he could find in the State, and that Kentucky has the worst conditions in this respect to be found anywhere. The newspaper goes on to say:

"The inspector added that he had seen so much all over the State to render meat unfit for human consumption that he had not tasted meat in any form for ten months. He is represented as saying other things which remind one of a quotation from Upton Sinclair, but if he has seen enough to convert him to vegetarianism, the details may be left to the imagination. Doubtless the general public is not aware of the extent of these evil conditions—otherwise the ranks of the vegetarians would be swelled or there would be an irresistible demand for the abatement of unsanitary slaughter houses.

"The pure food officials and the State Board of Health have been telling us of these conditions for a long time, but there are few up-to-date abattoirs in the State, and almost nothing is being done in the way of adequate meat inspection. In some instances local boards of health have put some of the worst of these slaughter houses out of business, but Kentucky has scarcely made a fair beginning toward the purification of the meat supply. One prime necessity is that there should be some State legislation on the subject, but our legislatures have done little toward providing remedial laws.

"It should not be possible for it to be said that the situation is worse in Kentucky than in other States. Everybody ought to be interested in a better meat supply, since it is of the utmost importance to the general health. Bad meat is prolific of disease, and bad meat should not be sold in Kentucky or anywhere else. It is surprising that there should be such popular apathy in regard to a matter that is of such vital concern."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Hog Movement Gaining—Prices Declining—
Hog Quality Good—Lard Demand Quiet—
Fresh Meat Business Excellent.**

The feature of the market for hog products the past week has been the break in values, largely the result of the increasing movement of hogs. Last week the movement showed a material gain over the previous week. Toward the close of the week receipts were smaller, partly due to the very severe weather which prevailed, but this week the movement started in again in volume, and on Wednesday the total Western receipts of hogs were about 155,000, being the largest of the season so far.

As a result of this heavy movement there was a general weakening in hog values, and this was reflected in a sharp break in future markets. The pressure on the forward deliveries became quite pronounced on Tuesday and Wednesday, and there was very little evidence of support. The decline caught quite a good many stop orders, and this naturally had the effect of further depressing values.

The receipts of hogs at the six leading points for the week ended Saturday night were 100,000 more than the preceding week and 22,000 more than for the corresponding week last year. This heavy movement for the week, and the fact that the receipts for the current week are still larger has had the effect of changing ideas considerably as to the supply. Some claims are made that the movement represents a rush to market, partly due to the desire to dispose of hogs before the weather becomes severe, while others claim that apprehension of disease is a factor in the marketing. Notwithstanding such claims, the fact remains that the movement is unexpectedly heavy, and as a result considerable product bought and held on the idea of a small movement of hogs has come on the market.

The decline in values for hogs is bringing the price down somewhat nearer the average of last year. The average at Chicago for the last week was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound over a year ago. The break in the market this week has lessened the difference considerably. The quality of the hogs is quite good and the weights are about 5 per cent. better than last year. The average weight at Chi-

cago for the past week was 226 lbs., against 215 lbs. a year ago and 225 lbs. two years ago. This additional 5 per cent. in the weight is, of course, in total product equivalent to a good many additional hogs of last year's weight.

The demand for product has been somewhat irregular. Foreigners are buying lard apparently in a hand-to-mouth way, and this is reflected in the more moderate exports of lard than a year ago. The domestic demand for lard is fair, but the discount for the compound lard under the Western lard is somewhat of a factor in restricting distribution. The demand for meats is reported quite good, however. The comparative price of pork makes it attractive, and there is a steady distribution as the price of beef and the price of poultry continue high. But for the comparatively low price of mutton the demand for meats would undoubtedly be much better than it is at present.

The increasing movement of hogs to a certain extent is tending to upset calculations materially. Contention has been made all the fall that the prospects for a very large feed crop did not become assured early enough to mean a large crop of hogs this winter. The idea that the supplies in the country were comparatively limited and that the number of breeding animals was considerably under last year has had substantial backing in the government reports and also there have been private reports on the hog supply indicating a considerable falling off.

The last sharp rise in values a few weeks ago was partly due to a claim that in the leading States of the Central West the hog supply was 20 per cent. less than last year. Under such conditions to have the actual marketing of hogs begin to run in excess of last year has tended to upset ideas very materially. Confidence has been felt that later in the year there would be very little doubt of a material increase in the supply of hogs owing to the very low price of feed-stuffs. The heavy movement coming at this time was evidently a distinct surprise, and had the effect of precipitating quite active selling of product in the contract market, and also is likely to have a considerable influence on the general demand for distribution. If the movement keeps up approximately like the receipts of the past two weeks, the effect on the trade will be to compel very conservative hand-to-mouth buying, and any surplus of supplies will

naturally be felt in hedging pressure on the forward deliveries.

LARD.—The market has softened considerably during the week, and prices are all lower. The decline has been on the larger hog movement and break in Western values. city steam, \$10.50@10.62½; Middle West, \$10.70@10.80; Western, \$10.90; refined Continent, \$11.35; South American, \$12.30; Brazil, kegs, \$13.30; compound lard, 7½@8½¢.

PORK.—Prices are quoted nominally unchanged, but trade is quiet and the tone is easier on the decline West. Mess is quoted at \$19.25@19.75; clear, \$22@24.50; family, \$23@24.

BEEF.—The market is nominally unchanged. Prices are held very firmly, and the high values have not yet had the effect of increasing stocks. Quoted: Family, \$24@25; mess, \$20@21; packet, \$22@23; extra India mess, \$40@41.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

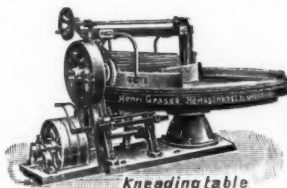
EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, December 11, 1912:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 18,900 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 158,080 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,125 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 139,875 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15,896 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 522 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 13,888 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 122,930 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 18,674 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 110,769 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,011 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 26,448 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 627 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,470,842 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,321 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 7,193 lbs.; Manchester, England, 11,631 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 11,685 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 7,197 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 97,014 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 33,108 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 761 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 30,283 lbs.

HAMS.—Acajutla, Salvador, 1,130 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 1,432 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 11,900 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 1,650 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 3,589 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 4,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,107 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 17,928 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 3,450 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,165 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 211,617 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 29,534 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 745 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,526 lbs.; London, England, 90,922 lbs.; Liverpool,

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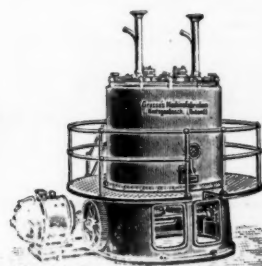
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LARD.—Antilla, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 18,400 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 482,147 lbs.; Acajutla, Salvador, 1,200 lbs.; Amapala, Honduras, 3,900 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 41,934 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 3,550 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 11,393 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 12,600 lbs.; Bristol, England, 23,600 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,200 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,965 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 7,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 42,150 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 25,491 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 57,695 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 99,769 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 5,600 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 160,130 lbs.; Calao, Peru, 2,000 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,000 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 321,933 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 5,700 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 44,850 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 168,587 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 906,147 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 81,947 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 8,250 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 54,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,986 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 3,036 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 481,674 lbs.; London, England, 199,565 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 60,496 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 41,311 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 3,398 lbs.; Manchester, England, 42,800 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 3,550 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 17,288 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 6,075 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 83,086 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,400 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 870 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 611,065 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 22,840 lbs.; Southampton, England, 87,406 lbs.; Sagua, Cuba, 2,628 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 65,852 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 34,271 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 36,000 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 6,400 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 9,000 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 27,750 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,060 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 230,115 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 3,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 12 bbls.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 546 gals.; Caracas, Venezuela, 480 gals.; Demerara, British Guiana, 511 gals.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.; London, England, 6 bbls.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 40 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 40 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 137 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Iquique, Chile, 30 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 40 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 120 bbls., 50 tcs.; Macoris, S. D., 16 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 251 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 9 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 310 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 60 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 45 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 200 pa.; Colon, Panama, 125 bxs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 32 bxs.; Oran, Algeria, 20 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, December 11, 1912:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 132 bbls., 50 tcs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 50 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 21 bbls., 36 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 12 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls., 9 tcs.; Cardiff, Wales, 10 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 73 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 54 tcs.; Halifax, N. S., 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 125 bbls.; Iquique, Chile, 55 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 76 bbls., 10 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 13 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 42 bbls., 5 tcs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5 bbls., 8 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 175 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Barbados, W. I., 5,602 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 37,400 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 83,671 lbs.; London, England, 22,100 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 135 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 590 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 250 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 185 tcs.; London, England, 159 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 100 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,082 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tcs.

terdam, Holland, 1,082 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barranquilla, Colombia, 900 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,601 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 2,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,625 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Iquique, Chile, 22,880 lbs.; London, England, 224,215 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 21,280 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 36,490 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 100 tcs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 30 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5½ bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 148 cs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 711 cs.; Calcutta, India, 38 cs.; Colon, Panama, 336 pa.; Caracas, Venezuela, 47 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 155 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 125 pkgs.; Kingston, W. I., 599 pa.; Kribi, —, 175 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 562 pa.; London, England, 1,825 cs.; Manchester, England, 375 cs.; Progreso, Mexico, 125 cs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 40 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 30 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 159 pa.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Sydney, Australia, 100 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 454 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 58 cs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 17 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending December 7, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Dec. 7, 1912.
	Week ending Dec. 7, 1912.	Week ending Dec. 5, 1911.	
United Kingdom...	265	381	1,504
Continent	205	262	1,216
So. & Cen. Am.	316	354	2,128
West Indies	2,049	878	5,875
Br. No. Am. Col.	839	17	1,789
Other countries .....	.....	15	7
Total	3,674	1,907	12,799

MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Dec. 7, 1912.
United Kingdom...	2,426,000	
Continent	5,694,775	21,526,525
So. & Cen. Am.	987,225	3,701,925
West Indies	235,200	705,200
Br. No. Am. Col.	336,750	1,037,750
Other countries .....	.....	20,400
Total	909,000	27,954,200

LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '12, to Dec. 7, 1912.
United Kingdom...	3,254,200	
Continent	3,712,895	19,523,493
So. & Cen. Am.	218,000	2,855,450
West Indies	2,353,100	5,153,400
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,000	26,825
Other countries .....	.....	229,900
Total	9,572,295	44,006,328

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		Lard, lbs.
New York	Pork, bbls.	
Boston	3,602,850	6,375,600
New Orleans	645,750	604,695
Montreal	1,200	524,000
Mobile	1,134,000	361,000
St. John, N. B.	120,000	1,642,000
Total	1,033,000	65,000
Previous week	3,674	6,710,600
Two weeks ago	1,006	5,920,150
Cor. week last y'r ..	1,484	4,333,250
Cor. week last y'r ..	1,907	7,303,075

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		Changes.
From Nov. 1, '12, to Dec. 7, '12.	Same time last year.	
Pork, lbs.	2,559,800	2,390,200 Inc. 169,600
Meats, lbs.	27,954,200	37,392,530 Dec. 9,438,330
Lard, lbs.	44,006,328	56,351,493 Dec. 12,345,165

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	22/6	@30c.
Oil Cake	17/6	23c.	@27c.
Bacon	17/6	22/6	@30c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	22/6	@30c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	17/6	22/6	@30c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	17/6	22/6	@30c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	22/6	@30c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, December 5, 1912, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cottonseed and		Bacon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.				
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	2551	.....	20	175	726 5020
St. Louis, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	1600
Minnehaha, London .....	.....	550	.....	170	.....	25	10	2110
Idaho, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	529	.....	70	20	157 4152
California, Glasgow .....	.....	125	.....	802	.....	30	.....	360 550
Patricia, Hamburg	550	100	.....	65	.....	331	100	985 10900
Potsdam, Rotterdam	4225	2855	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	1335 3675
Uranium, Rotterdam	4014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	5782	25	.....	364	.....	100	55	105 2450
Oscar II, Baltic .....	.....	874	.....	385	.....	161	25	25 1300
Tabor, Havre	340	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Havre	6173	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1212
Louisiane, Havre .....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Savoie, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	450
St. Laurent, Bordeaux	2200	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	5691
Germania, Marseilles .....	.....	1945	.....	105	.....	.....	5	105
Pangolos, Marseilles	500	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezia, Marseilles .....	.....	1625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean .....	.....	4225	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1120
America, Mediterranean .....	.....	90	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calabria, Mediterranean .....	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adriatic, Mediterranean .....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Principe di Piemonte, Medit'ean. ....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taormina, Mediterranean	800	10
Total	23784	17579	5597	737	385	4413 40344

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP,

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Some interests saw a slightly easier undertone during the week. It was said that the increasing supplies necessitated small concessions in asking prices. From the West were reports of a slower trade, and this tended to restrict inquiry in the local market.

For the most part business was confined to the better grades of tallow, and despite the advantage which buyers seemed to have, high-grade stuff was fairly well held. Lower varieties were not much sought, and it seemed more difficult to dispose of these grades than for some time. Unquestionably, consumers are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy. In certain circles the claim is made that this attitude will be adhered to until after the holidays, and in the meanwhile the tendency will be to reduce outstanding contracts.

The London auction sale was without special feature. Of 1,498 casks offered for sale, 861 were disposed of. Some descriptions were unchanged, and others slightly higher. Freight rates have been reduced somewhat, but not sufficiently to stimulate export business, and people in this market assert that the amount of tallow being sold on the other side is comparatively unimportant.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 6½¢; city specials, 7c., and country, as to quality, at 6½¢ to 7½¢ in tcs.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet and nominally unchanged at from 11½¢ to 12c. The compound lard trade does not seem to be vitally interested, but, considering the indisposition of consumers to enter the market, the pressure to sell is not great.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market has shown further decline during the week. Demand continues very moderate, and sales were reported in Rotterdam Thursday of 600 bbls. at 77 florins. Choice is quoted at 13½¢; New York, medium, nom.; Rotterdam, 77 florins.

GREASE.—High grades are fairly steady with a moderate trade. Low grades are quite plentiful, and some very low prices have been made. Quotations: Yellow, 5½¢ to 5¾¢; bone, 5½¢ to 5¾¢; house, 5½¢ to 5¾¢; "B" and "A" white, 7¢ to 7½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firm, with continued good demand abroad for edi-

ble purposes. Copra is in moderate supply, and there seems to be very little evidence of immediate increase in offerings. Quotations: Cochín, 10½¢ to 10¾¢; December-January arrival, 10¼¢ to 10½¢; Ceylon, 9¼¢ to 9½¢; December-January shipments, 9¢ to 9½¢.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet and about steady. Demand is of moderate volume, both local and for export, the low price for linseed oil affecting the demand. Prices are quoted at \$5.55 to \$5.65 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are very heavy, and the market is lower to sell on the low prices for linseed oil and corn oil. Spot is quoted at 6¼¢ to 6½¢, while shipment oil is 6¢ to 6½¢.

PALM OIL.—Prices are about steady, but with a moderate demand for manufacturing purposes. Low prices for competing oils checks demand. Prime red spot, 6½¢ to 6¾¢; do. to arrive, 6½¢ to 6½¢; Lagos, spot, 7¼¢ to 7½¢; to arrive, 7¢ to 7½¢; palm kernel, 9c.; shipment, 8½¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet and about steady. Quotations: For 20 cold test, \$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 82c.; prime, 62¢ to 63c.; low grade off yellow, 60¢ to 61c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 11.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8¢ to 10 lbs. ave., 12¼¢ to 12½¢; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢ to 12½¢; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 12¢ to 12½¢; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 12¢ to 12½¢; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 11½¢ to 12c. Sweet pickled, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 13¼¢ to 13½¢; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 13¼¢ to 13½¢; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 13½¢ to 13½¢; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 13¢ to 13½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢; 22 to 24 lbs. ave., 12¢ to 12½¢. Sweet pickled, 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢; 22 to 24 lbs. ave., 11½¢ to 12c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 10½¢. Sweet pickled, 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 11¢ to 11½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5 to 6 lbs. ave., 10¾¢; 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 10¾¢; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 10¼¢. Sweet pickled, 5 to 6 lbs. ave., 11¼¢ to 11½¢; 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 10¾¢; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 10¾¢; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 10½¢.

Clear Bellies—6 to 8 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 13¼¢ to 13½¢; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢ to 13c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 12½¢ to 12½¢. Sweet pickled, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 14¢ to 14¼¢; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 13¼¢ to 13½¢; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 13¼¢ to 13½¢; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 13¢ to 13¼¢.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 11.—The ammoniate market is showing considerably more activity, though prices are about unchanged, and some sales are reported having been made by outside packers a little under Chicago asking prices. Packers' regular ground tankage is quotable at \$2.35 and 10c. for prompt shipment or later December, but might be bought at 2½¢ per unit lower for immediate shipment, while January and February are offering at \$2.40 and \$2.45 and 10c., but also might be shaded on a bid.

Blood continues quiet at \$2.52½ to \$2.55 per unit for prompt and December shipment, but could probably be bought for January, February and March at something less than the usual 5c. per unit monthly advance, as while some of the producers are holding very firmly, others are inclined to move their stock on the present range of prices rather than hold them over for the new year. Lower grade tankage is offered sparingly at \$2.30 and 10c. for 8 and 25 per cent., but this price might be shaded with a bid. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTORS' LEAGUE.

Steps will be taken at once to bring the existing independent associations and societies of federal meat inspectors at various meat packing centers into the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Employees, which was formed last week in Chicago by delegates representing Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri. The officers of the new association include W. F. Barry, Chicago, president; Dr. J. E. Gibson, Indianapolis, vice-president; Dr. Paul A. Mollan, Chicago, secretary, and Dr. E. B. Bennett, Milwaukee, treasurer. All but Mr. Barry are veterinary inspectors.

The new association will include in its membership veterinary inspectors, meat inspectors, meat inspectors' assistants, stock examiners and clerks. "We expect to have 2,000 members in the association by the first of January," said Dr. Mollan. "There are at present organizations in Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, East St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, Sioux City, Cincinnati and several points of lesser importance."

SOYA BEAN OIL

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to December 12, 1912; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	14	29
Acajutla, Salvador	—	—	122
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	10
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	1,296
Algon Bay, Africa	—	—	131
Amnapola, Honduras	—	—	19
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	91
Ancona, Italy	—	—	725
Antilla, W. I.	—	14	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	5
Antwerp, Belgium	250	920	1,702
Arendal, Norway	—	—	50
Arica, Chile	—	—	138
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	7
Auckland, N. Z.	—	—	676
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	6	—
Asua, W. I.	—	—	244
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	99
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	—	9
Barbados, W. I.	—	736	287
Beira, Africa	—	—	0
Beirut, Syria	—	—	24
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	21	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	685
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	—	450	340
Braila, Roumania	—	—	250
Bremen, Germany	—	—	700
Bristol, England	25	25	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	721	6,662	2,909
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	14
Cape Town, Africa	—	265	608
Cardenas, Cuba	—	9	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	78	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	90
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	353	441
Christiania, Norway	35	70	3,300
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	13	14
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	11	13	—
Colon, Panama	14	525	542
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	2,050
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	1,475	3,055	3,550
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	42
Cork, Ireland	—	200	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	30	—
Cucuta, Colombia	—	3	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	56	49
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	700	—
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	97	—
Demerara, Br. Guiana	65	763	1,017
Dominica, W. I.	—	492	33
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,700	—
Dunkirk, France	—	300	—
Flume, Austria	—	300	—
Frederickshald, Norway	—	35	—
Fredermante, Australia	—	47	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,575	—
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	—
Genoa, Italy	5,335	16,722	6,774
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,725	2,864
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	925	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	60	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	176	527
Hamburg, Germany	710	3,605	1,605
Havana, Cuba	11	666	151
Havre, France	—	5,204	3,901
Hong Kong, China	—	2	—
Horsens, Denmark	—	25	—
Hull, England	—	691	350
Iquique, Chile	—	72	—
Kingston, W. I.	10	703	1,005
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	85	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	550	—
La Union Salvador	—	43	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,689	—
Leipzig, Germany	—	38	—
Liverpool, England	160	4,238	8,660
London, England	—	7,164	3,194
Macoris, S. D.	—	156	421
Malmb, Sweden	—	—	545
Malta, Island of	—	—	545
Manchester, England	—	1,800	2,749
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	5
Marseilles, France	—	11,114	6,162
Martinique, W. I.	—	390	1,284
Matanzas, W. I.	—	5	30
Melbourne, Australia	—	64	—
Mersina, Turkey	—	—	71
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	407	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	72	43
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	887	826
Moyaquez	—	25	—
Naples, Italy	250	1,174	1,038
Newcastle, England	—	—	100
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	98	—
Oran, Algeria	—	—	25
Panderna, Asia	—	—	250
Para, Brazil	—	—	38
Patras, Greece	—	—	325
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,109	10

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Plantonia	—	3	—	London, England	—	250	7,066
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	45	37	Manchester, England	—	1,175	721
Port au Prince, W. I.	8	42	63	Marseilles, France	—	1,000	900
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	27	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Port Limon, C. R.	6	136	161	Progreso, Mexico	—	615	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	32	110	Rotterdam, Holland	2,830	9,164	47,817
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	17	—	Stavanger, Norway	—	135	—
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	239	Tampico, Mexico	—	130	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	350	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	494	509	350
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	14	261	610	Total	3,479	19,544	76,536
Rodosta, A. R.	—	370	—				
Rotterdam, Holland	2,433	20,418	11,575				
St. John, N. F.	—	21	49				
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	105	106	Hamburg, Germany	—	75	180
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	9	10	London, England	—	250	—
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,355	—	Total	—	325	180
Sanchez, S. D.	—	113	—				
San Domingo, S. D.	—	84	188				
San Juan, P. R.	—	84	—				
Santiago, Cuba	—	880	179				
Santos, Brazil	—	1,030	349				
Savanna, Colombia	—	—	3	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	866
Sekondi, Africa	—	—	9	Bremen, Germany	—	—	51
Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	813	Hamburg, Germany	—	—	3,314
Southampton, England	—	150	450	Havre, France	—	—	2,958
Stettin, Germany	—	—	335	Liverpool, England	—	—	9,546
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	100	London, England	—	—	537
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	971	Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,343	12,217
Sydney, Australia	—	96	142	Total	—	3,343	26,980
Tampico, Mexico	—	52	21				
Tonaberg, Norway	—	—	159				
Trieste, Austria	2,250	16,550	6,686				
Trinidad, Island of	16	108	134				
Turks Island, W. I.	—	85	—				
Valparaiso, Chile	—	396	2,142				
Venice, Italy	488	7,761	5,140				
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	17	81				
Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	38				
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	6				
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47				
Total	14,132	125,865	100,214				

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	3,490
Belfast, Ireland	50	100	95
Bremen, Germany	80	80	345
Bristol, England	—	—	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425	—
Christiania, Norway	—	900	3,360
Colon, Panama	—	40	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	375	—
Genoa, Italy	—	50	274
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	350
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	2,140	3,319	—
Havana, Cuba	25	1,311	529
Havre, France	—	300	1,025
Kingston, W. I.	—	85	—
Liverpool, England	—	800	5,925

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	25	400
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	250
Liverpool, England	—	75	2,600
London, England	75	175	2,638
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,850	2,858
Total	75	2,125	8,746

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	—	118
Liverpool, England	—	—	2,399
Mexico (including overland)	1,222	15,108	15,205
Total	1,222	15,108	17,512

Recapitulation.

From New York	14,132	125,865	109,214
From New Orleans	3,479	19,544	76,536
From Galveston	—	550	2,460
From Baltimore	—	2,740	1,182
From Philadelphia	—	325	180
From Savannah	—	3,343	26,980
From Newport News	—	—	6,740
From Norfolk	75	2,125	8,746
From all other ports	1,222	15,108	17,512
Total	18,908	160,600	249,850

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Steady—Crude Values More Irregular—Cotton Crop Estimate About as Expected—Consumers Buy Oil Sparingly—Sentiment Mixed.

It was difficult to discern any trend to the cottonseed oil market during the greater part of the week, and while prices at times sagged, there was no weakness, and frequently full recoveries were shown. The volume of trade in futures was lighter, business with crude oil factors showed a further diminution, and there was also a contraction in the demand from users of cottonseed oil. Opinions varied as to the stimulus needed for increased activity, but it has been generally conceded that with the holidays approaching, consuming prospects still mixed and speculative interest in the market not vital, immediate excitement was not probable. Yet the condition was undeniably one of nervousness.

Many had been awaiting the government report on the cotton crop, but when given out on Thursday it did not cause a flurry of importance; a small decline ensued. Inasmuch as the government during the last seven years has underestimated the crop five times, only overestimating it once, and coming very close to it at another time, there

was a tendency to believe that this year's outturn had been understated. In most circles, however, the official figures were looked upon as a just estimate, and excepting for the radical element, the trade seemed fairly well satisfied with the report.

Upon the announcement from the Bureau at Washington that the outturn was 13,820,000 bales, exclusive of linters, the cotton market broke about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound, but this reflected for the most part technical conditions and not surprise at the showing. It was apparent that there were many bulls left in cotton quarters, but that their argument is "consumptive demand" and not "production excess" will be remembered for the future, in the event of cotton rising. Of course there were some authorities who insisted that the government reporters had been influenced by the large ginning to date, and did not realize the small amount yet to be ginned, but, as stated before, there were fewer cynics and less complaint as to the report than usual.

In an earlier edition of The Provisioner it was claimed that the oil trade was calculating on a crop of seed cotton of about 13,800,000 bales. It was shown that under the assumption that there will be a crush

this year of about 75 per cent. against 70 per cent. the preceding season, the increase to result from the inducement which farmers are receiving to sell their seed because of higher prices, that there can be over 3,500,000 barrels of refined oil as compared with the record production of 3,620,000 barrels a year ago. In this analysis there was allowance made for refining losses of about 2 per cent. less than last year.

The effect of the government showing on consumers and crude mill owners has not yet become decided, but the opinion has been freely expressed that the official report will not seriously disturb prevailing conditions. Mills have made slight concessions during the week, but as a whole there was not great volume of crude oil which changed hands, and considerable of the business transpired at near the best prices of the season.

In spite of the limited consuming trade the pressure of hedges from principal refining interests has not been persistent as far as the future market is concerned. This can be partly attributed to the unfavorable basis for such operations. The option market remains at a disparity with crude, and it is averred that seed values are too high to permit of satisfactory profits in crushing

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operations. This anomaly cannot continue indefinitely, and a readjustment is inevitable, but in which direction it occurs is a matter of conjecture at the moment.

A break in the lard market has not been ignored. For some time compound lard people have been the mainstay of cottonseed oil values, and, of course, a withdrawal of this support would be keenly felt, inasmuch as the inquiry for the low grades of cottonseed oil is at a minimum. However, the lard substitute is still at a discount which commands respect, and it seems as though the break in animal lard has exerted its influence in the way of causing users of the compound article to buy in small quantities at a time. In fact, this policy has been in vogue for several weeks, not because lard gave indications of going lower, but due to the fact that there was a great deal of distrust as to the maintenance of values.

Foreign trade has not shown the betterment anticipated with the clarified Balkan situation. Of course, the political conditions in Europe have not been effectively removed, but with the clearer view it was hoped that the export business would expand. Interests abroad seem concerned almost entirely in the high grade oil, and their buying is spasmodic at a rate which foreshadows considerably smaller shipments than those of a year ago unless, during the latter part of the season, there is a decided increment in the volume of sales. Closing prices:

Saturday, December 7.—Spot, \$6.20@6.40; December, \$6.25@6.30; January, \$6.25@6.27; February, \$6.28@6.32; March, \$6.35@6.36; April, \$6.36@6.40; May, \$6.45@6.46; June, \$6.48@6.49; July, \$6.53@6.54. Futures closed at unchanged to 5 decline. Sales were: March, 1,200, \$6.36; April, 100, \$6.41; May, 2,400, \$6.48@6.46; July, 800, \$6.55@6.54. Total sales, 4,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.05@6.20; off, \$5.95@6.10; reddish off, \$5.70@5.90; winter, \$6.50@7; summer, \$6.55@6.80; prime crude Southeast, \$5.34@5.47.

Monday, December 9.—Spot, \$6.20@6.40; December, \$6.25@6.28; January, \$6.25@6.28; February, \$6.28@6.32; March, \$6.34@6.36; April, \$6.40@6.41; May, \$6.46@6.47; June, \$6.49@6.50; July, \$6.53@6.56. Futures closed at 1 decline to 4 advance. Sales were: December, 100, \$6.28; January, 1,700, \$6.29@6.28; February, 300, \$6.35@6.31; March, 300, \$6.39@6.35; April, 400, \$6.47@6.41; May, 3,400, \$6.49@6.46; June, 300, \$6.53@6.49; July, 700, \$6.57@6.55. Total sales, 7,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.05@6.18; off, \$6@6.12; reddish off, \$5.65@5.95; winter, \$6.40@7; summer, \$6.40@6.90; prime crude Southeast, \$5.34@5.40.

Tuesday, December 10.—Spot, \$6.28@6.45; December, \$6.29@6.30; January, \$6.24@6.25; February, \$6.27@6.29; March, \$6.33@6.35; April, \$6.36@6.38; May, \$6.42@6.44; June, \$6.45@6.47; July, \$6.48@6.49. Futures closed at 4 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: December, 900, \$6.30@6.25; January, 2,800, \$6.26@6.23; February, 100, \$6.27; March, 1,500, \$6.35@6.32; May, 1,900, \$6.46@6.43; June, 200, \$6.47; July, 4,000, \$6.51@6.49. Total sales, 11,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.05@6.20; off, \$5.95@6.05; reddish off, \$5.65@5.95; winter, \$6.55@6.99; summer, \$6.40@6.95; prime crude Southeast, \$5.34@5.40.

Wednesday, December 11.—Spot, \$6.29@6.45; December, \$6.30@6.34; January, \$6.27@6.29; February, \$6.29@6.36; March, \$6.37@6.39; April, \$6.41@6.44; May, \$6.47@6.48; June, \$6.48@6.49; July, \$6.51@6.53. Futures closed at 1 to 5 advance. Sales were: January, 1,600, \$6.27@6.25; March, 2,400, \$6.38@6.35; April, 100, \$6.38; May, 7,000, \$6.47@6.43; July, 3,700, \$6.51@6.49. Total sales, 14,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.10@6.24; off, \$6@6.14; reddish off, \$5.75@6.05; winter, \$6.50@7; summer, \$6.40@7; prime crude Southeast, \$5.34@5.40.

Thursday, December 12.—Spot, \$6.25@6.40; December, \$6.28@6.30; January, \$6.23@6.25; February, \$6.25@6.29; March, \$6.33@6.34;

April, \$6.35@6.37; May, \$6.43@6.44; June, \$6.44@6.48; July, \$6.47@6.49. Futures closed 2 to 6 decline. Sales were: December, 2,000, \$6.35@6.29; January, 3,100, \$6.35@6.24; March, 3,800, \$6.40@6.35; April, 1,100, \$6.40@6.37; May, 3,800, \$6.50@6.45; July, 3,000, \$6.56@6.49. Total sales, 16,800 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.19; off, \$5.95@6.10; reddish off, \$5.75@6; winter, \$6.25@6.80; summer, \$6.25@6.80; prime crude Southeast, \$5.54@5.40.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, December 11, 1912.—Since our last report the market has been under heavy selling pressure. After a slight advance of a point or two the heavy selling brought about gradual daily declines, and before buying power became strong enough to absorb offerings the market had declined 13 to 18 points. Long liquidations were heavy, but short selling was just as heavy. This latter selling was supposed to be mainly for foreign accounts. The low prices of competing oils, particularly linseed oil, which is quoted at 42c. per gallon, as compared to last year's price of 69c. per gallon, might be the main reason for this foreign selling. The domestic consuming trade, while not heavy, is still on a heavier scale than offerings of raw material. The foreign consuming trade naturally are not in the market for the low grades, as they are able to buy other oils to much better advantage. They are, however, fair buyers of the better grades.

The crude situation has not changed materially, selling of quick tanks at \$5.33 took place during the week, but selling was not

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general. Based on the price of seed the above price means an absolute loss to the mills.

The situation is certainly puzzling. Seed is above the crude oil parity, and crude oil above the refined oil parity. Under such conditions offerings of raw material must naturally be very small. On the other hand, however, competing oils are declining daily, and this has a tendency to make consumers adhere stubbornly to a hand-to-mouth policy. On the whole the situation is on far from a sound basis, and will not be healthy until the absurd difference between seed and refined oil is adjusted. We look for a nervous market during the coming week.

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, December 13.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 67½ marks; butter oil, 67 marks; summer yellow, 63½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, December 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 36¼ florins; choice summer white, 38½ florins, and butter oil, 38¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, December 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 77¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, December 13.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 78¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 84¾ francs; choice summer white oil, 82¾ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, December 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 30¾s.; summer yellow, 30¾s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., December 12.—Crude cottonseed oil extremely dull at 40c. Meal, \$25 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., December 12.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude 41½c. @ 41¼c.

Prime 8 per cent. meal higher at \$25.50 @ 26 per short ton. Hulls higher at \$8.25 per ton, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., December 12.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, resales of Texas at 39c.; direct offerings light; production steady. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$29.25, long ton, ship's side; prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.50, long ton, ship's side. Cake dull and neglected. Hulls firm, \$8 loose, \$10.75 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, December 12.—Prime crude cottonseed oil market very quiet; 39c. bid, 40c. asked, with no trading. Choice loose cake, \$24.50, short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 11, 1912.—Latest quotations in chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.65 @ 1.70 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.65 @ 1.70 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 2½ @ 2¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 85 @ 90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼ @ 1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15 @ 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; borax at 4½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, and in barrels, \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4 @ 4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90/92 per cent. @ 4¾ @ 5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7¼ @ 7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¼c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6¾ @ 7c. per lb.; prime palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 9c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 87½ @ 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½ @ 7¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65 @ 75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼ @ 9½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10½ @ 10¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½ @ 6¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.65 @ 5.75c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¼ @ 6½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12 @ 13c. per lb.; house grease, 5½ @ 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½ @ 5¾c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6 @ 6¼c. per lb.

TO INVESTIGATE PELLAGRA.

Southern cottonseed products interests which have had to defend their products against allegations that pellagra was caused by the use of cottonseed oil are interested in the bill before Congress to appropriate \$50,000 for an investigation of the causes of this disease. Secretary McCauley of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is agitating the adoption of this bill and securing support for it in his State. Other association officers in various States are also active in this movement.

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Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

RENOVATED BUTTER REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of Agriculture has made public regulations adopted by his department for the sanitary control of renovated or process butter factories. These requirements are similar to those which have long been in force for meat establishments and oleomargarine factories. Factories where butter is renovated have not come under such rigid restrictions. Hereafter they will.

The new regulations are as follows:

The following regulations shall become and be effective on and after November 15, 1912, and are in addition to the regulations in regard to renovated butter issued jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture under dates of July 11, 1907, September 30, 1908, and October 23, 1911 (B. A. I. Order 147, Amendment 1, and supplement thereto).

Regulation 1. Establishments where renovated or process butter is manufactured, packed, or prepared for market shall be suitably lighted and ventilated in order that a sanitary conditions may be maintained. Such establishments shall be supplied with proper and sufficient drainage, having proper traps or other approved sewer connections. In order that proper inspection may be made, rooms shall, by heating or other means, be kept reasonably free from steam and other vapors; and all work in such establishments shall be performed in a cleanly and sanitary manner.

Regulation 2. All floors, ceilings, walls, pillars, partitions, platforms, stairways, etc., shall be kept in a sanitary condition, and when necessary shall be scraped, washed, painted, or otherwise treated as required. Where floors or other parts of the building, or tables or other parts of the equipment, are so old or in such poor condition that they can not readily be made sanitary, they shall be removed or replaced with suitable material. Walks, platforms, and approaches leading into establishments shall be kept clean to prevent tracking dirt into the establishments.

Regulation 3. All churns, melting tanks, workers, cans, vats, blowing tanks, settling tanks, trucks, trays, and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, and all utensils, machinery, and other equipment used in preparing, moving, cutting, chopping, and in otherwise handling the materials used in the manufacture of renovated or process butter, and in all processes of manufacture of renovated or process butter or its preparation for market shall be kept clean and sanitary.

Regulation 4. All factories in which milk, cream, or mixtures containing milk or cream are pumped or conducted through pipes shall for this purpose be equipped with sanitary pumps, pipes, and fittings. Pumps shall be so constructed that all parts coming in contact with milk, cream, or mixtures containing milk or cream shall be made of noncorrosive material, or shall be nicked, tinned, or coated with other approved material, and such parts shall be accessible for cleaning. Pipes shall have a smooth outer and inner surface coated with nickel, tin, or other approved material, and fittings shall have a smooth outer and inner surface coated with nickel, tin, or other approved material, and shall be of such design that no pockets or recesses occur on the inside between the pipes and fittings; provided, however, that open conductors having a smooth outer and inner surface coated with nickel, tin, or other approved material may be used in place of sanitary pipe. All pumps, pipes, fittings, and conductors shall be kept thoroughly clean and sanitary.

Regulation 5. Managers of renovated-butter factories shall require employees to be cleanly. Aprons, smocks, and other outer clothing worn by employees who handle or in any way come in contact with the renovated or process butter shall be of material that is readily cleaned and made sanitary, and only clean garments shall be worn. All persons who handle renovated or process but-

ter or any material entering into the manufacture of same shall be required to keep their hands clean, and they shall be required also to pay particular attention to the cleanliness of their boots and shoes.

Regulation 6. No person affected with tuberculosis or other communicable disease shall be employed in any of the departments or establishments where renovated or process butter is manufactured, and any employee of such establishment who may be suspected of being so affected shall be reported by the inspector in charge to the manager of the establishment and to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 7. All water-closets, toilet rooms, and dressing rooms shall be entirely separated from the compartments in which renovated or process butter is manufactured, prepared, packed, stored or otherwise handled; and where such rooms open into compartments in which renovated or process butter is handled they shall, when this is considered necessary, be provided with properly ventilated vestibules and automatically closing doors. They shall be conveniently located, sufficient in number, and ample in size, and fitted with modern lavatory accommodations, including toilet paper, soap, running hot and cold water, etc., and shall be properly lighted, suitably ventilated, and kept clean and sanitary.

Regulation 8. The rooms or compartments in which renovated or process butter is manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, or otherwise handled shall be free from odors coming from poultry rooms, egg rooms, toilet rooms, catch basins, or any other objectionable source, and shall be kept free from flies and other vermin; and all rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors of such shape as not readily to upset, and of such material and construction as to be readily disinfected, and employees who expectorate shall be required to use them.

Regulation 9. Due care must be taken to prevent renovated or process butter, in any stage of its manufacture, from falling on the floor, and in the event of its having so fallen, the soiled portion shall be removed and condemned. Oil or grease collected from floors, drains, or catch basins shall not be used in the manufacture of renovated or process butter.

Regulation 10. Only good, clean, and wholesome water and ice shall be used in the preparation and manufacture of renovated or process butter, and whenever there is any doubt regarding the purity of the water supply, notice shall be sent at once to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 11. Air used in blowing or aerating the oil during the process of manufacture shall be pure and clean, and shall be taken from the outside of the building; and in order to prevent the use of air which is contaminated with dust, smoke, objectionable odors, etc., some approved method of purification, such as washing or filtering through cotton, shall be provided.

WIPING OUT ANIMAL DISEASE.

(Continued from page 17.)

the persistence of the life and virulence of tubercle bacilli under different conditions and in different media; on the relation between tuberculosis of lower animals and human beings; on the relation between tuberculosis of cattle and tuberculosis among other species of animals; on the persistence of tubercle bacilli in a latent or semilient state, without loss of virulence, in the tissues of living animals; on the causes that are responsible for the increased frequency of tuberculosis among hogs, etc.

The practical significance of some of this work is shown, for example, by the widespread interest taken in those studies on the elimination and dissemination of tubercle bacilli by tuberculous animals, which led to the discovery that tubercle bacilli are of common occurrence in the feces of even apparently healthy tuberculous cattle. This discovery at once offered an explanation for the occurrence of tubercle bacilli in the milk of tuberculous cows with healthy udders, and

made it possible to prove definitely that the feces of tuberculous cattle are a common cause of tuberculosis among hogs.

For many years the Bureau of Animal Industry carried on a systematic study concerning the cause of hog cholera. These investigations culminated in 1903 in the discovery that this fatal disease is caused by a microorganism of such minute size that even the most powerful microscopes do not enable us to determine its form or structure. This discovery of the true cause of hog cholera enabled the Department's investigators to attack the problem of prevention with intelligence and with some prospect of success.

Following the discovery of the true cause of hog cholera, the bureau succeeded in producing a protective serum from immune hogs which serves to prevent an attack of hog cholera in animals which would certainly succumb except for the serum inoculation. This anti-hog cholera serum has been patented and assigned to the free use of the people of the United States. It has been found that this serum can be produced at a cost sufficiently low to warrant its employment in practice.

The department, through bulletins and other special notices, has advised all the States of the Union of this discovery, and has urged them to undertake the manufacture of this serum for the benefit of farmers. At the present time 28 States have done more or less work along this line, and more than 1,000,000 hogs have been given the protective inoculation with most satisfactory results.

In order to understand what the discovery of this serum may mean to the people of this country, we need merely to consider that the value of property in swine in the United States exceeds \$500,000,000, and that a conservative estimate shows that the average yearly loss from hog cholera must amount to more than \$18,000,000.

The investigations of the Department have thus placed the people of the country in a position to save all, or a greater part, of this loss and, furthermore, as the serum may be used to prevent hog cholera, farmers should soon be in a position to raise greatly increased numbers of hogs without being deterred, as they are now, by the fear of this destructive disease.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book, ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—No further sales are given out and the demand is only scattering, being mostly for special weights. The Western tanners are surprised that Europe is willing to pay high rates of interest for loans in this country. No trading has developed in branded hides with December salting nominally offered about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. under prices formerly secured for Novembers, especially on butt brands, but, as previously noted, the market is probably actually weaker at present than appears on the surface and as evidenced by last small sales at concessions. The receipts of cattle indicate a large slaughter in native steers and cows this week. Native steers continue dull, weak and nominal. There has been an increase in the slaughter of late, as a good many grass-fed cattle are coming to market. The supply of corn-fed natives is not large, and that class of cattle is bringing high prices for the Christmas trade. December salting last sold at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c., but that price is nominal. Texas steers remain dull and nominal at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c., $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. respectively for the three weights. Butt brands show an increasing supply as usual when there are more native cattle coming, and are still nominal in the absence of fresh business. Offerings last made of Decembers at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. were not taken, and Novembers would likely be readily included at the same price. Colorados were last offered by big packers at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Decembers, who last sold branded cows at this, but no sales appear possible with November's last moved at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded cows are unchanged, ruling nominal at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., and there are not many November salting unsold. The lower prices for light native cows, however, are likely to weaken branded cows. Native cows are nominal and unsettled. There is likely to be a large accumulation of these, and tanners generally appear disinterested. Former rumors of a large tanner taking a line of lights at 17c. are still unconfirmed. Novembers were last nominally listed at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavy and $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. for light, with Decembers proportionately lower. Native bulls are closely sold up and continue nominally quoted around $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded bulls were lately offered to the extent of three or four cars of light average at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and are quoted down to 13c. as to lots.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Further weakness at outside points, although the Chicago market is reported nominally unchanged owing to no fresh sales noted and tanners keeping strictly out. Sales are noted at outside Western points, as reported recently, down to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected f. o. b. shipping point for 45-lb. and up buffs and heavy cows, and in one instance Ohio buffs sold at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. The Chicago dealers say they are firm for all hides for prompt shipment, as they talk that they are well sold up, but as a matter of fact while it is true that the local dealers have sold ahead, they can also make sales for quick shipment, and with increasing receipts the statistical position formerly applicable for a bull argument does not exist with the weight formerly noticeable. Trade is dull and Western and other large tanners are out looking for lower

prices next month. Buffs are entirely nominal in the absence of late sales in this market, but it is not believed that nominal quotations today are above $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ 15 c., as based on sales at outside points. Heavy cows are in the same position as buffs and nominally quotable at the same range. Extremes are also nominal in the absence of fresh business and owing to sales of 45-lb. and up buffs and heavy cows at outside points at sharp declines. The top cannot be nominally over 16c., and likely less would buy, as to quality, date of shipment, etc. Heavy steers are nominal with 16c. top and down to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. ranged. Bulls are quoted at $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. Branded hides are barely steady and rather nominal.

Later.—Dealers here are evidently trying to stop the rapidly declining tendency of the market by talking firmer, and are reporting that bids of $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. were declined for a car of special selection buffs for prompt shipment, and that $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked for these. No bids are reported made for January delivery hides.

DRY HIDES.—Buyers talk lower, due to rapid declines East in foreign stock and larger arrivals of South American kinds.

CALFSKINS.—Are dull with regular Chicago cities offered at 19c. and no bids returned. Extra choice Chicago cities last sold at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c., but no further sales could likely be effected up to this basis. Packer skins are entirely nominal, as high prices talked by holders are out of the question and some parties view these nominally as around 20c., though the asking rates are higher as heretofore. Outside cities continue nominal at $18\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 c. and countries $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $18\frac{1}{4}$ c. as to quality, section, etc. Mixed outside city and country kips continue steady, being pretty well sold up at $17\frac{1}{4}$ @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 17c. continues bid.

SHEEPSKINS.—Some special heavy packer skins have been sold at full rates, but on the whole pullers are holding out, though the packers continue steady in their views. Heavy over 12-lb. average pelts have been noted sold at 1.50 , while a regular run range 1.35 @ 1.45 asked and some talking up to 1.50 . Outside cities were last ranged 1.30 @ 1.40 as to quality of lots, and countries 90 c.@ 1.15 .

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further trading is noted in common varieties since the clearance sales previously reported at the decline of $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. from former top rates. There were some further receipts of Central Americans that may have been sold, but they are not confirmed as taken, and some brokers report only 1,500 Central Americans sold of late at the decline to $28\frac{1}{2}$ c., and give a stock of 6,276 of these on hand. No fresh arrivals are noted. The River Plate market continues decidedly weak, and offerings of Buenos Ayres at 29c., as noted recently, are not reported taken. Buyers' views are low on all varieties.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables state that 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers have been sold to Europe at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c., which is a decline of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. from the previous sale a fortnight ago, and these hides are steadily improving in quality owing to the advance into summer south of the equator. Mexicans have also declined further with a sale of 500 coast varieties at 15c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market here is decidedly dull and entirely nominal. Buyers are not disposed to make any bids, and consequently packers are not forcing stock

on the market in the present absence of any demand. Some of the 6-feet 4-inch to 6-feet 8-inch spready native steers that were contracted for here about six months ago up to the end of the year are now being offered for resale at $18\frac{3}{4}$ c. and it is reported that some of these have been offered down to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. without finding takers, and this would give some line on the present situation in regular native steers, which usually include hides up to 6 feet 8 inches.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues dull. There are numerous offerings here from all sections of all kinds of hides on which many holders are soliciting buyers to make them their best offer, but most buyers continue practically out of the market and are not disposed to make bids. The weakness of the situation is shown by the only sale effected here, consisting of a car of Ohio buffs, which was sold by a large Ohio dealer at $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. The market is in such nominal shape that it is difficult to quote, and while some holders seem disposed to wait until the situation improves, others are rather anxious sellers. Last sales of New York State dealers' hides in parcels of a few hundred each were at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat, but best bids today for these are 14c. flat. Southerns continue nominal at from 13 @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat asked and one offering recently down to 13c. flat as reported was not sold in this market.

CALFSKINS.—The situation continues generally weak and nominal in the absence of sales. Holders of New York City skins are not talking under 1.85 , 2.25 and 2.55 , but buyers are reported out of the market, and it is a question what rates could be obtained on actual sales. Skins are also weak at outside points, and a good lot of Ohio mixed country and city untrimmed skins was offered here at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected. Mixed outside cities and countries are nominal around 1.65 , 2.05 and 2.40 , and countries alone 1.60 , 2 and 2.35 by the piece.

HORSEHIDES.—There is apparently less strength in these than was the case about two weeks ago. Some parties who have been talking 4.35 @ 4.40 for straight outside city lots are now willing to sell at less, and some buyers here say that they have not as yet paid over 4.25 for outside cities and have secured mixed cities and countries at 4.15 and up to 4.20 for lots that contained more cities. The butt market is again rather easy owing to financial conditions abroad, and best bids are now 1.25 with holders still asking more. Buyers bid off on fronts, and these are nominal at a range of 3.20 @ 3.30 .

European.

The markets abroad continue to weaken as a rule and the Russian market appears to be especially soft, but there is a mixed situation there. A sale is reported to have been made of 20,000 Russian 25-lb. and up cow hides of 36@38 lbs. average to German tanners at a price f. o. b. Riga, which would figure out about $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat there. This would mean about $13\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14 c. c. i. f. here without allowing for shrinkage. Russian wet salted grassers continue to weaken, and good lots of these are now being offered down to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. i. f. here with no sales noted. Cables were received here today on the auction at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, stating that hides there advanced 3 marks per 50 kilos, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., and that light calfskins advanced 10c. apiece and heavy calfskins unchanged. It is unexplained why these German auctions advance while the rest of the markets are reactionary.

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Our Specialty: **Horns and Shin Bones**

M. K. PARKER & CO., 607-608-609 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

Chicago Section

Get that "chauffeuse" distinction right?

Bermuda onions will doubtless take a jump now.

T. R. is not going to allow us to forget him if he can help it.

Oh, bananas! Slip on something and come down!

Honestly! Does everybody think the packers are crooks?

Time to be buying your by-products for Christmas dinner, ain't it?

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,350 net to the buyer.

The grand champion hog weighed 900 pounds and was auctioned off for \$1,000.

"What DO YOU DO to make people think of you and your goods?"—Swiped from a street car "ad."

Chicago holdups, burglars and pickpockets are having a regular picnic at present, gathering in the spoils.

Experts do not hesitate to say "the future holds a shorter shortage of hogs and cattle than most operators anticipate."

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 7, averaged 10.33 cents per pound.

The Chicago Union Stock Yard Company states that upward of 600,000 people attended the thirteenth International Live Stock Show.

Most of the men who opposed T. R. in the late lamented campaign must have had a darned good licking in their boyhood for telling the truth, and it "took."

The stores are busy boosting their dollar

neckties and two-dollar galluses, which no doubt cost them all of that—per dozen. Nevertheless, this advertising thing gets the coin.

The farmers of the country owe more for their advancement and prosperity to the Hon. James Wilson than to any other man or cause.—Short sermon.

One hundred thousand settlers from the United States entered western Canada between April 1 and October 1, announces the Canadian Immigration Commissioner's office. That means some brainy, husky settlers, with dough.

This year's world's grand champion steer was bought by The Fair, one of Chicago's large department stores, at a cost of \$805, or 50 cents per pound, live weight. He will be on exhibition at The Fair until December 14, then slaughtered.

"Cheaper" cuts of meat is a misnomer, a delusion and a snare. It suggests or designates a point between cheap and cheapest. "Less, or least costly," would ring more truthful. Next time there's a coronation de guy's crown oughter be studded wid pork chops.

The carlot prize beef at the International Show dressed from 62.46 per cent. of live weight to 64.24 per cent. The 62.46 per cent. cattle cost \$11.50 alive, and the 64.24 per cent. cattle cost \$10.70 alive. The 13-cent cattle dressed 64.08 per cent. Hereford cattle dressed the best.

That rattle, as of musketry, you have heard at frequent intervals since election, is nothing more nor less than a horde of successful politicians "recuperating" down to Tom Tag's Place, Ind. No Jap invasion or anything like that—but possibly worse in the end. To the victor belong the spoils.

The boarding missus, ever solicitous for the welfare of her flock, says that owing to

the frequent reports of cholera and tuberculosis being prevalent among the livestock of the country, she buys as little meat as possible, so little, indeed, that her boarders have concluded every beast in the country is diseased!

The post office department figures show that in the past year at regular postal rates \$20,000,000 of mail matter has been "franked," and this done by men in office. The post office department at the same time shows a deficit of \$2,000,000. Comment is unnecessary. However, the packers ought to be investigated.

The labor unions should get after these war participants. Reliable reports show they are working overtime without pay, starting in as early as 2 and 3 a. m. A few delegates oughter see the bosses and ask 'em "Wot tell youse guys mean, workin' de gang overtime widout pay? Stop ut or we'll call 'em off!"

"What's the matter with these hogs?" said the proprietor to the killing boss. "Spector says dey got der con!" said the K. B. Proprietor looked 'em over, tore off several yards of heavy-weight adjectives and wound up by saying: "Likell they have!" Inspector comes around and says to K. B.: "Proprietor see these hogs?" "Sure!" says K. B., "and he says they are all right." "Musta made a cursory examination of 'em," says inspector. "Well," says K. B., "Yudda think so, had you heard him. He outcussed himself and that's sumpin' no one else ever 'tempted!"

Jever notis? Your successful politician, the minute he is sure the figures are right, rushes off to Hot Springs, or some such place, to "recuperate." Recuperation means the price, or its assurance, without which recuperation is totally unnecessary. On the other hand, your unsuccessful politician "drowns it" within a nickel's throw of his home; he cannot afford to "recuperate." Your politician elected or appointed to any old kind of an office—and who perhaps never took a Turkish bath in his life, and while carrying the hod and speedin' the growler didn't know who the dickens R. E. Cuperation was—suddenly finds that if he survives to enjoy his good fortune he must put in a few weeks at a recuperation foundry. Honestly, it is to laff!

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Soap and Acidulated Black Grease.

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Between
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are the best advertisement for your business and you can't get
anything so satisfactory as the **PURITAN BRAND**. Ask for samples.

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO., Dayton, Ohio

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others.

It is a product of which we are justly proud.

Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

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Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

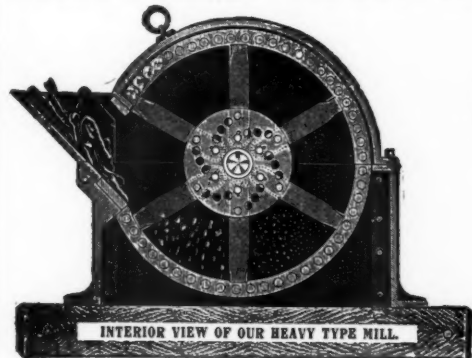
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U. S. YARDS

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SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.

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Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime Tallow and Selected Hides

Orders for Car Load Lots Solicited

Highest Prices Paid for Suet, Shop Fat, Long Fat, Hides, etc.

Stock Yards, 30th & Race Sts.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 2.....	37,225	1,989	53,344	49,824
Tuesday, Dec. 3.....	9,157	1,952	34,678	33,524
Wednesday, Dec. 4.....	19,281	1,765	40,215	36,951
Thursday, Dec. 5.....	6,530	1,270	26,663	26,321
Friday, Dec. 6.....	3,016	387	21,034	7,564
Saturday, Dec. 7.....	493	41	11,111	2,890
Total last week.....	75,702	7,404	187,045	157,074
Previous week.....	48,590	4,831	132,158	131,523
Cor. week, 1911.....	60,719	8,134	172,488	134,012
Cor. week, 1910.....	70,231	6,311	146,862	100,289

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 2.....	5,477	120	5,400	4,613
Tuesday, Dec. 3.....	4,160	139	1,494	8,774
Wednesday, Dec. 4.....	6,968	94	2,416	4,718
Thursday, Dec. 5.....	6,391	191	2,350	6,434
Friday, Dec. 6.....	5,584	255	1,062	2,091
Saturday, Dec. 7.....	2,333	13	749	1,273
Total last week.....	30,913	812	12,531	27,903
Previous week.....	17,031	459	11,737	28,520
Cor. week, 1911.....	28,587	1,009	30,085	17,374
Cor. week, 1910.....	35,677	817	36,396	9,514

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 7, 1912.....	2,472,073	6,708,941	5,688,069
Same period, 1911.....	2,766,569	6,597,940	5,394,940

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Dec. 7, 1912.....	664,000		
Previous week.....	553,000		
Year ago.....	657,000		
Two years ago.....	400,000		
Total year to date.....	22,887,000		

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 7, 1912.....	291,990	477,306	263,700
Week ago.....	146,700	375,400	235,700
Year ago.....	101,700	307,400	163,300
Two years ago.....	201,100	304,900	184,400
Totals, 1912, to date.....	7,166,000	17,582,000	12,400,000
Totals, 1911, to date.....	7,738,000	18,546,000	12,097,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 7, 1912:	
Amour & Co.....	43,800
Swift & Co.....	31,400
S. & S. Co.....	23,000
Morris & Co.....	13,700
Anglo-American.....	8,000
Boyd-Lanham.....	9,900
Hammond Co.....	9,200
Western P. Co.....	6,700
Roberts & Onke.....	6,000
Miller & Hart.....	2,800
Independent P. Co.....	6,100
Brennan P. Co.....	4,200
Others.....	13,000

Totals.....	177,800
Previous week.....	147,700
1911.....	143,500
1910.....	117,500
Total year to date.....	5,438,200
Same period last year.....	5,387,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.05	\$7.60	\$4.00	\$7.30
Previous week.....	8.20	7.70	4.05	7.20
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.60	6.13	3.55	5.75
Cor. week, 1910.....	5.90	7.52	3.85	6.05
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.45	8.43	5.15	7.75

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$9.00@11.00
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@9.00
Common to fair heaves.....	6.00@7.25
Inferior killers.....	5.50@6.50
Range steers.....	6.50@9.50
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	7.25@9.85
Canner bulls.....	2.25@3.25
Good to heavy choice cows.....	5.50@7.50
Fair to choice vealers.....	8.75@10.25
Heavy calves.....	5.25@9.00
Feeding steers.....	6.00@7.50
Stockers.....	4.75@6.50

Medium to good beef cows.....	4.25@5.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.50@3.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.75@5.30
Butcher bulls.....	4.50@6.75

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.70@7.85
Good to prime butchers.....	7.75@7.85
Fair to good packing.....	7.55@7.65
Rough heavy packing.....	7.35@7.50
Light mixed, 170@200 lbs.....	7.50@7.65
Choice light, 170@200 lbs.....	7.55@7.75
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	5.00@6.25
Pigs, 110@140 lbs.....	6.25@7.25
Boars, according to weight.....	3.00@4.25
*Stags, according to weight.....	7.50@8.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Range yearlings.....	\$5.00@6.25
Fed yearlings.....	5.00@6.30
Native lambs.....	6.75@7.90
Native yearlings.....	5.50@6.65
Feeding lambs.....	5.50@7.15
Range lambs.....	6.50@7.50
Feeding steers.....	3.50@4.25
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@4.25
Good to choice wethers.....	4.00@4.50
Good to choice ewes.....	3.50@4.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$19.37½	\$19.37½	\$19.35	\$19.35
May.....	18.87½	18.87½	18.77½	18.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	10.80	10.60	10.55	10.82½
January.....	10.25	10.25	10.22½	10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
May.....	9.97½	10.00	9.95	\$9.97½

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.40	19.45	19.10	\$19.10
May.....	18.82½	18.90	18.67½	18.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	10.85	10.87½	10.77½	10.77½
January.....	10.57½	10.60	10.50	10.55
May.....	10.22½	10.27½	10.17½	\$10.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.30	10.15	10.15
May.....	10.00	10.02½	9.92½	\$9.92½

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.00	19.07½	18.77½	18.95
May.....	18.60	18.65	18.55	18.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	10.70	10.72½	10.60	10.65
January.....	10.45	10.47½	10.32½	10.35
May.....	10.15	10.17½	10.05	10.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.10	10.12½	10.02½	10.07½
May.....	9.87½	9.90	9.87½	\$9.90

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.72½	18.77½	18.50	\$18.55
May.....	18.47½	18.52½	18.25	18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	10.55	10.60	10.55	10.55
January.....	10.25	10.30	10.10	10.10
May.....	9.97½	10.05	9.95	9.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.00	10.05	9.92½	9.95
May.....	9.80	9.85	9.75	\$9.75

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.65	18.65	18.45	\$18.57½
May.....	18.25	18.40	18.20	18.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	10.60	10.60	10.52½	\$10.52½
January.....	10.12½	10.20	10.05	10.12½
May.....	9.95	10.02½	9.90	\$9.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.92½	9.97½	9.87½	\$9.92½
May.....	9.75	9.80	9.72½	\$9.80

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.60	18.62½	18.55	18.62½
May.....	18.37½	18.42½	18.35	\$18.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	10.57½	10.57½	10.55	\$10.55
January.....	10.17	10.25	10.15	10.17½
May.....	10.00	10.05	10.00	10.02½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.95	10.00	9.95	\$9.97
May.....	9.80	9.85	9.80	\$9.82½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	22	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@16
Beef Stew.....	12½	@15
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	16	@22
Round Roasts.....	16	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	16	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@16
Rollad Roast.....	16	@16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	@20
Stew.....	@10
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@8
Shoulders.....	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	@11
Fore Quarters.....	@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@16
Shoulder Chops.....	@12½

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	@15
Pork Chops.....	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	@14
Pork Tenders.....	@40
Pork Butts.....	@15
Spare Ribs.....	@14
Hocks.....	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	@8
Leaf Lard.....	@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@24
Shoulders.....	15	@15
Cutlets.....	16	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 8½
Tallow.....	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....	@ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@ 20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	@ 65
Kips.....	@ 16

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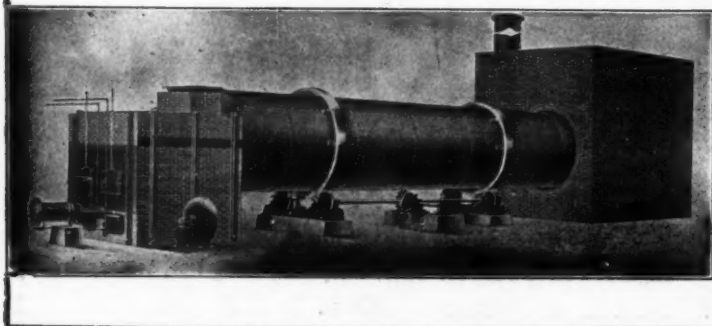
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15
Good native steers	@ 14 1/2
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Heifers, good	11 1/2 @ 12
Cows	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 17 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	7 1/2 @ 9
Steer Chucks	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 9
Medium Plates	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 12 1/2
Cow Loins	10 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 27 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 29
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 28
Strip Loins	@ 10
Sirloin Butts	@ 14
Shoulder Clods	@ 11 1/2
Rolls	@ 13 1/2
Vump Butts	10 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Trimblings	@ 8
Shank	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8 1/2 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 18
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 23 1/2
Loins Ends, steer, native	@ 17 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 8
Flank Steak	@ 13
Hind Shanks	@ 4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	@ 8
Hearts	7 @ 7 1/2
Tongues	@ 17 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 30
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 3 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5 1/2
Brains	@ 8
Kidneys, each	@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	10 @ 12
Light Carcass	@ 14 1/2
Good Carcass	@ 15 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 16 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 13 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads	@ 65
Plucks	@ 65
Heads, each	20 @ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul	@ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 12 1/2
Saddles, Caul	@ 13
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Lamb Piles, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 7 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddle	@ 9 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 12
Good Ribs	@ 7
Medium Ribs	@ 6
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 7
Mutton Stew	@ 5
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 12 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 11
Leaf Lard	@ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 24
Spare Ribs	@ 9
Butts	@ 10 1/2
Hocks	@ 8 1/2
Trimblings	@ 8
Extra Lean Trimblings	@ 7
Tails	@ 8
Snouts	@ 8
Pigs' Feet	@ 5
Pigs' Heads	@ 8
Blade Bones	@ 8
Blade Meat	@ 8 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 9 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4
Neck Bones	@ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 10 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 10 1/2
Hams	@ 18 1/2
Culms	@ 12 1/2
Bellies	@ 15 1/2
Shoulders	@ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 10 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 10

Choice Bologna	@ 13
Frankfurters	@ 11 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 10
Tongue	@ 14 1/2
Mixed Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 16
New England Sausage	@ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 16
Special Compressed Ham	@ 16
Berliner Sausage	@ 15 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 23
Oxord Butts in casings	@ 18
Polish Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 13
Farm Sausage	@ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 9
Luncheon roll	@ 14
Hams, Bologna	@ 14 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 23 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 22
Italian Salami	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 17
Mettwurst, New	@ 18 1/2
Farmer	@ 18 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$6.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	\$4.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.95
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.75
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	32.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	8.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 18.00
Plate Beef	@ 18.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 18.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 18.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 18.00
Rump Butts	@ 19.00
Mess Pork, new	@ 18.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 14.00
Family Back Pork	@ 24.00
Bean Pork	@ 19.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 13 1/2
Pure lard	@ 13 1/2
Lard, substandard, tes.	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 52
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/2
Butts	@ 10
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 17
Skinned Hams	@ 18 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 23 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 9 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 18
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 12
Dried Beef Sets	@ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	@ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 22 1/2
Dried Beef Outside	@ 19
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 23
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 23 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 19
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 27
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 19

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 18
Export Rounds	@ 23
Middles, per set	@ 75
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 16 1/2
Beef weasands	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 45
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 7
Hog bungs, large medium	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 80
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.52 1/2 @ 2.57 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.35 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	19.00 @ 19.25
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 19.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50 @ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00 @ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 10.55
Prime steam, loose	@ 10.10
Leaf	@ 11 1/2
Compound	7 1/2 @ 8
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo No. 2	10 1/2 @ 11
Mutton	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 56
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Nutsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose	4.70 @ 4.80
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	8 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 6
House	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	18 1/2 @ 19
Glycerine, dynamite	18 @ 18 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	@ 12
Glycerine, candle	13 @ 13 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	45 @ 46
P. S. Y., soap grade	44 1/2 @ 45
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.40 @ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	97 1/2 @ 1.00
Oak pork barrels	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
Lard tierces	1.32 1/2 @ 1.35

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 5
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lot, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs. 2x @ 3x.	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 11. Monday's extremely moderate run of 19,108 cattle was the logical outcome of the previous week's extremely heavy supply and the market reacted 10@15c. per cwt.; in fact, many sales showed 25c. advance over last week's low point in the trade. No strictly prime cattle were on sale, best at hand going at \$10.50, although something prime would have sold up to 11c. Tuesday's run of 6,751 cattle met with a fully steady demand, as compared with Monday's market; in fact, some 11c. sales were registered for prime beefs that would have brought the same money had they been here the opening day of the week. The medium and common kinds of steers comprised a big end of the steer offerings on sale. Wednesday's run of 28,000 cattle exceeded all expectations; 15c. to 25c. per cwt. covered the decline in a general way; or, in other words, Monday's advance was all lost and prices were back to where they were at the close of last week. Evidently, a good many people were anxious to get rid of their cattle before winter weather set in, and while the total volume of cattle in the country is less than in former years, yet conditions have been such that we are reasonably confident there will be a sufficient number of medium to pretty good cattle that will come in the next 30 to 60 days to fill all the requirements of the trade.

Monday's light run of cattle brought about a decided reaction in the trade on butcher stuff, and the market ruled very active with prices 15c., and in some cases 25c., higher than the "low time" at the close of last week, Tuesday's trade being fully steady at the advance referred to. Wednesday's market ruled about steady on a few early sales, but later weakened and a lower tendency was shown in sympathy with the big decline in steers.

With a run of 48,000 hogs Wednesday, the market ruled 10@15c. lower, bulk selling at \$7.35@7.50; pigs 6 1/4@7c. Quality is showing some improvement. We think, prices are about as low as they will get and expect to see some increase in values before very long.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today (Wednesday) are estimated at 35,000, and the trade is opening steady, and it looks like prices were going to hold up pretty good on choice stuff the balance of the week. Receipts of native sheep and lambs are pretty well marketed; also range stuff is pretty well in, and believe the demand for finished goods from now on will continue to be good. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.75@5.00; fat ewes, \$4.25@4.50; poor to medium ewes, \$3.75@4.00; culls, \$2.50@3.25; fat yearlings, \$6.25@6.65; good to choice lambs, \$8.00@8.25; poor to medium lambs, \$7.00@7.50; culls, \$5.50@6.00; feeding lambs, \$6.50@7.10; feeding wethers, \$4.00@4.25; feeding ewes, \$3.25@3.75; feeding yearlings, \$5.00@5.40; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5.00.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Illinois, December 11. The supply of cattle for the week ending today approximate 39,000 head, including 17,000 southern. A generally steady tone has prevailed during the entire week. On Monday beef steers showed a dime advance which was lost yesterday and today and in addition the market is possibly 10@15c. lower. It is quotable, therefore, at about 15c. lower than this time last week. The quality this week has been fair, in fact, there were quite a good many offerings of good stuff. Some yearlings weighing a little better than 1,000 lbs. found ready sale on Tuesday at 10c. Quite a number of sales of fair quality beef steers weighing a little better than 1,300 lbs. went to the scales at \$9@9.05. Cows and heifers have shown a greater decline than the

steers and are generally quoted today at 25c. lower than this time last week. The following quotations give the tone of the native market.

Choice to prime beef steers, \$10@10.75; good to choice, \$9@10; medium to good steers, \$7.50@9; common to medium steers, \$6.50@7.50; others, \$5@6.75. Choice heifers, \$8@9.10; medium to choice, \$5.50@8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50@7.50. Canners, \$3.65@4. Cutters, \$4@4.50. Bulls, \$5.75@6.75; sausage bulls, \$4@5. Southern cattle, as for the past several weeks, has held fully steady. The feature of the week was a sale of three cars of Texas fed steers, average 1,250 lbs., at \$7.90. In the same lot was a sale of three cars about the same weight, that brought \$7.60. Four cars of about the same weight, but poorer quality, sold at \$7.50. Most of the canners are moving at a range of \$3.65@3.75, while the cutters are selling, in some instances, as high as \$5.75.

There was another big week in hogs. About 90,000 head were received. The market advanced about a nickel on Friday. On Saturday another nickel was put on and the top was made for the week of \$7.90. This week, however, the advance was lost and about 15c. in addition, the top today being \$7.60. Fair grades are worth \$7@7.25. Pigs weighing less than 120 lbs. at \$6.50@6.90. Rough packers are worth \$7.25@7.40.

Generally steady market has held during the entire week. The receipts approximate 24,000 and the offerings each day have found ready sale. There is very little change on any of the grades excepting lambs; they are steadily advancing and are selling today at about 40c. higher than this time last week. Sc. was paid for Mexican lambs, fed in Missouri, yesterday, and \$8.15 was paid today for the same class of lambs fed in Illinois. Other grades are: Muttons, \$4.30@4.50; yearlings, \$5.80@6.50; lambs, \$5.70@8.15; culls and bucks, \$2@3.25. As for the past several months the good kinds are the ones in demand and show the advance in prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 10.

A liberal supply of fed steers here today caused that class to sell weak to a little lower, following a similar market on them yesterday. Butcher grades found a ready outlet at steady prices today, and stock cattle and feeders sold strong, the market in all respects very much resembling that of yesterday. As long as the cattle receipts run as much to beef as they do this week packer buyers will not do much riding in the feeder division of the yards, else country buyers would have extreme difficulty in finding suitable feeding cattle. Shipments to the country from here last week, 18,000 head; same week last year, 10,000 head. Cattle receipts today total 16,000 head, same number received yesterday, a run slightly above normal for this season here. Best steers brought \$10.50 today, bulk of ninety-day or less cattle \$7@9.50, quarantine fed cattle \$6@7.50, low-grade Southern stuff \$3.50@5, bulls \$4.50@6, calves \$6@10.

Hog supplies today footed up 22,000 head, market 10c. lower, packers top \$7.75, though speculators paid \$7.85 early, bulk \$7.55@7.75. Packers are making a big fight for lower prices this week, as the present range is too high to permit of profitable, or at least safe, packing. However, fresh meat demand absorbs nearly all the run anyway.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today here are 10,000 head, market 10@15c. higher. Some lambs sold at \$7.90 yesterday, others at \$7.85 today, and there seems no question about the eight dollar market for lambs this month that was promised to feeders by commission men when they were buying their feeding stock. Choice light yearlings go up to \$6.50, best wethers \$5, ewes \$4.50, all of which insures a good profit to the producer, and a heavy drain on the consumer.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Dec. 10.

Cattle receipts were rather liberal last week, particularly during the early part, and prices broke all along the line. Later, as supplies decreased, there was a complete recovery, and very moderate supplies so far this week have brought about an active and stronger trade. Corn feds make up the bulk of the receipts now, but really choice grades are very scarce, most of the offerings having been on feed less than 100 days. Very good 1,200 to 1,450-pound beefs sell around \$8.20@8.80, with choice beef quotable on up to \$10. Fair to pretty good 1,000 to 1,250-pound beefs sell at \$7.40@8.10, and common to fair warmed up and short-fed grades around \$6.50@7.25. Western range beefs are selling from \$5.50@8.50, the bulk of the 1,050 to 1,300-pound grades around \$6.75@7.75. Cows and heifers declined some last week, but have strengthened up considerably the past few days. Poor to prime "she" stock is going at a wide range, from \$3@7, but the bulk of the decent butcher and beef grades go at a range of \$4.50@5.75. Veal calves continue firm at \$6@9, and bulls, stags, etc., find a free outlet at \$4.50@6.25.

The hog market has not shown much change for some time. Receipts have been heavier than a year ago, and the fact that demand and prices keep up so well indicates a strong, healthy undertone to the market. Both packers and shippers are still paying a premium for the heavy and butcher hogs, but the bulk of the fair to good hogs of all weights go at a comparatively narrow spread. With 15,500 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$7.65, the same as on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trade was at \$7.50@7.60 as against \$7.50@7.55 one week ago.

There have been no new or startling developments in the market for sheep and lambs. Receipts keep up fairly well although running lighter than a year ago, and there is a very good demand from both packers and feeder buyers. Values are generally somewhat higher than last week, and trading is lively. Lambs sell at \$6.75@7.75; yearlings, \$5.50@6.35; wethers, \$3.75@4.75; ewes, \$3.50@4.50.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 7, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	46,629
Kansas City	25,176
Omaha	12,569
East St. Louis	24,011
St. Joseph	9,512
Cudahy	553
Sioux City	2,766
South St. Paul	4,173
New York and Jersey City	11,555
Philadelphia	4,915
Pittsburgh	2,795
Denver	1,926

HOGS.

Chicago	175,152
Kansas City	51,204
Omaha	61,223
East St. Louis	65,344
St. Joseph	49,020
Cudahy	17,666
Sioux City	29,066
Ottumwa	14,086
Cedar Rapids	14,108
South St. Paul	26,387
New York and Jersey City	40,083
Philadelphia	4,640
Pittsburgh	14,658
Denver	4,798

SHEEP.

Chicago	129,054
Kansas City	20,463
Omaha	26,871
East St. Louis	18,011
St. Joseph	15,136
Cudahy	353
Sioux City	3,926
South St. Paul	4,710
New York and Jersey City	47,556
Philadelphia	13,354
Pittsburgh	5,019
Denver	3,101

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 13.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.95; Middle West, \$10.80; city steam, \$10.62½; refined, Continent, \$11.80; South American, \$12.45; Brazil, kegs, \$13.45; compound, 7% @ 8¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 13.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, 94½ fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89 fr.; edible, 105 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 71 fr.; edible, 94 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 13.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, —. Pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, —; square, 65s.; New York, 64s. 6d.; picnic, 58s.; hams, long, 67s. 6d.; American cut, 68s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 61s.; long clear, 69s. 6d.; short backs, 62s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 63s. Lard, spot prime, 55s. 3d. American refined in pails, 56s.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 54s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 54¼ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 35s. 9d. Turpentine, 30s. 3d. Rosin, common, 15s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 61s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. @ 39s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Lighter hog receipts caused a better demand.

Stearine.

The volume of trade remains unimportant.

Tallow.

Trade is slow and prices just about steady.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was steady with crude and seed.

Market closed quiet and steady without special features. Sales, 10,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.28@6.40. Crude Southeast, \$5.34, nom.; Valley, \$5.47, nom.; Texas, \$5.27, nom. Closing quotations on futures: December, \$6.30@6.31; January, \$6.24@6.26; February, \$6.26@6.31; March, \$6.34@6.36; April, \$6.37@6.41; May, \$6.44@6.46; June, \$6.45@6.48; July, \$6.49@6.50; good off oil, \$6.03@6.10; off oil, \$5.98@6.10; red off oil, \$5.60@5.97; winter oil, \$6.50@6.90; summer white, \$6.40@6.90.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 13.—Hogs 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$7.25@7.40; light, \$7@7.40; mixed, \$7.05@7.45; heavy, \$7.05@7.40; rough heavy, \$7.05@7.50. Yorkers, \$7.30@7.35; pigs, \$5@7.05. Cattle market steady. Beeves, \$5.70@10.70; cows and heifers, \$2.85@7.65; Texas steers, \$4.50@5.80; stockers and feeders, \$4.35@7.75; Westerns, \$5.40@9.10. Sheep market steady to a shade higher; natives, \$4.10@5.10; Westerns, \$4.30@5.70; yearlings, \$5.70@6.60; lambs, \$5.80@7.95; Western, \$5.80@7.95.

Cleveland, December 13.—Hogs strong, at \$7.50.

Buffalo, December 13.—Hogs opened strong, with 5,600 on sale; prices, \$7.55@7.70.

Kansas City, December 13.—Hogs strong, at \$6.45@7.50.

Sioux City, December 13.—Hogs strong, at \$6.85@7.15.

St. Louis, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$7.20@7.40.

St. Joseph, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$7@7.35.

St. Paul, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$6.90@7.20.

Louisville, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$7@7.35.

South Omaha, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$7@7.30.

Indianapolis, December 13.—Hogs steady at \$7.20@7.60.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 7, 1912, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	8,497	23,000	14,923
Armour & Co.	10,927	43,500	33,220
Swift & Co.	6,990	31,400	41,090
Morris & Co.	6,391	13,700	14,656
Hammond & Co.	2,500	9,200	10,934
Libby, McNeill & Libby	4,151	.....	.....
Anglo-American, 8,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham, 9,300 hogs; Western Packing Co., 6,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,200 hogs; others, 13,000 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,718	18,092	3,540
Fowler	1,627	.....	1,257
S. & S. Co.	4,356	13,948	4,711
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,033	9,285	6,101
Morris & Co.	4,219	9,283	2,658
Butchers	134	596	6

Independent Packing Co., 253 cattle; John Morrell, 98 cattle; Sinclair Packing Co., 478 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 190 cattle.

St. Joseph.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,600	22,500	4,113
Hammond & Co.	1,650	13,152	2,302
Morris & Co.	1,730	12,347	1,577
U. D. B. Co., 55 cattle.	.....	.....	.....

Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,039	11,930	4,062
Swift & Co.	3,199	16,508	6,301
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,850	19,724	9,285
Armour & Co.	3,095	19,800	6,013
South Omaha Packing Co., 31 cattle; Morrell, 16 cattle.	.....	.....	.....

Sioux City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,622	.....	.....
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,109	.....	.....
R. Hurst	220	.....	.....
Statter & Co.	131	.....	.....
Sacks D. B. Co.	62	.....	.....
J. L. Brenner & Co.	48	.....	.....
Morrell Packing Co.	24	.....	.....

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 12, 1912.—Our provision market during the week under review has been very active at constantly declining figures. Hog arrivals are increasing and quality is very good. Business in oleo oil for export to Europe this week has been quiet and values are considerably lower than they were last week at this time. A big business is doing with Europe in neutral lard on account of the lower prices ruling for that article at present. There is no demand from Europe for cottonseed oil, as buyers there are not willing to pay prices ruling on this side.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending December 7, 1912, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	11,111	2,000
Kansas City	600	9,000	.....
Omaha	100	8,030	109
St. Louis	850	6,000	.....
St. Joseph	400	4,000	.....
Sioux City	200	5,000	500
St. Paul	400	2,500	200
Oklahoma City	200	500	.....
Fort Worth	1,350	200	.....
Denver	6,000	400	300
Louisville	3,500	2,985	5,000
Indianapolis	650	6,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	6,000	1,500
Cincinnati	187	2,544	211
Cleveland	60	3,600	2,000
Buffalo	300	4,000	4,000
New York	333	4,932	2,018

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1912.

Chicago	22,000	32,994	40,000
Kansas City	16,000	12,275	8,000
Omaha	5,400	7,450	10,500
St. Louis	5,050	15,991	4,000
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	800
Sioux City	3,500	5,000	300
St. Paul	3,800	5,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	1,100	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	1,500
Milwaukee	.....	1,945	.....
Toledo	.....	1,800	.....
Louisville	.....	6,000	.....
Wichita	.....	432	.....
Indianapolis	750	5,000	.....
Pittsburgh	2,500	17,500	12,000
Cincinnati	1,771	6,029	540
Cleveland	500	6,500	2,000
Buffalo	5,700	20,000	18,000
New York	4,484	13,490	17,587

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1912.

Chicago	6,500	35,032	30,000
Kansas City	17,000	24,119	10,000
Omaha	7,500	14,892	15,500
St. Louis	10,500	16,000	4,000
St. Joseph	4,000	13,000	4,000
Sioux City	3,500	7,500	2,000
St. Paul	1,500	6,500	900
Oklahoma City	1,300	500	.....
Fort Worth	4,000	500	750
Milwaukee	.....	970	.....
Toledo	.....	1,300	.....
Louisville	350	1,900	5,000
Wichita	.....	1,149	.....
Indianapolis	2,100	12,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	500	1,500
Cincinnati	739	3,732	340
Cleveland	40	3,000	3,000
Buffalo	650	5,800	5,000
New York	1,238	5,002	2,511

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1912.

Chicago	28,000	47,210	35,000
Kansas City	6,800	15,892	6,000
Omaha	.....	15,344	.....
St. Louis	5,500	16,000	5,500
St. Joseph	2,300	11,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,500	8,000	.....
St. Paul	1,100	5,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	600	900	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	9,896	.....
Denver	3,000	500	4,200
Toledo	.....	1,800	.....
Louisville	250	2,600	.....
Detroit	.....	1,500	.....
Wichita	.....	1,521	.....
Indianapolis	1,900	15,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	6,000	1,500
Cincinnati	1,060	6,400	494
Cleveland	60	5,000	3,000
Buffalo	200	3,200	3,000
New York	2,252	10,161	6,521

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912.

Chicago	7,000	26,000	18,000
Kansas City	3,000	12,000	3,000
Omaha	.....	11,500	.....
St. Louis	6,147	10,150	4,500
St. Joseph	.....	16,000	.....
Sioux City	.....	5,500	.....
St. Paul	.....	3,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,010	.....
Louisville	.....	4,866	.....
Detroit	.....	5,500	.....
Wichita	.....	2,015	.....
Indianapolis	.....	11,000	.....
Cincinnati	.....	5,048	.....
Cleveland	793	1,839	7,879
New York	.....	.....	.....

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1912.

Chicago	4,000	22,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,500	2,000
Omaha	1,300	7,000	3,000
St. Louis	4,000	10,000	1,300
St. Joseph	250	3,400	600
Sioux City	500	4,500	1,500
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	.....
St. Paul	1,400	6,000	900
Oklahoma	300	1,100	.....

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 9, 1912.

	Beeves.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York	3,272	2,642	7,767	15,612
Jersey City	3,750	1,284	25,690	19,551
Central Union	2,484	423	11,633	—
Lehigh Valley	2,040	660	2,410	—
Scattering	—	128	56	4,925
Totals	11,556	5,137	47,556	40,088
Totals last week	11,708	4,722	42,265	48,280

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Retail Section

IGNORANT CRITICISM OF THE RETAIL BUTCHER

Veteran Retailer Replies to a Ridiculously Unjust Accusation

Editor The National Provisioner:

In an article printed recently in a grocers' paper the writer deliberately called the butcher a robber because he sold a customer an eight-pound loin of lamb, and after trimming it properly it only weighed six and one-quarter pounds. There was one and three-quarter pounds of fat, which the butcher was accused of cutting off and throwing into the waste barrel, later selling "at a good price for soap grease." The writer went on to say that the butcher then extracted the kidney, which he sold "at a fancy price to one of his wealthy customers."

The butcher was accused of charging double for all this, because when he sold it to the original customer he weighed the kidney and fat, and later sold it separately "at a good price." The conclusion was that "if this is not robbery and if the market man is not a robber, we would like to know why he is not? And if he is not, what is the definition of a robber?" The butcher is also accused of being sharp and unscrupulous.

If the perpetrator of these accusations has ever been in a retail business it is not surprising that he is now out of it. He never could have made a living in it. Evidently he has not the faintest idea of the method of conducting a retail business. His proper sphere would be as a wagon boy on the delivery route of a cheap grocer, where brains are not necessary.

Here is a fair statement of the case to which he refers. The butcher bought a whole lamb, weighing say about 40 lbs., for which he paid 12c. per pound, or \$4.80. The haslets, skewers, shrinkage, hauling, and cost of handling add at least a cent a pound to the original price, making the total cost of the lamb \$5.20. The 8 lbs. of loin is the center, choicest, most wasteful and most expensive part of the animal. For the 1 1/4 lbs. of fat he is accused of "selling at a good price for soap grease" he received less than a nickel. For the kidney the "fancy price" he received was three cents. Eight cents or less in all, for these trimmings.

The haslet, for which he paid 12c. per pound, and which weighs about 3 1/2 lbs., he sells for 15c. It cost him 42c., which makes his loss on this item 27c.

The butcher's accuser said it was a "rich customer" who bought the fancy-priced 3c. kidney. For his information it may be stated that the haslet is the liver, heart and lungs of the animal. And as the same class of people usually eat these organs, there is really no excuse for him if he sold the haslet to another rich customer at a fancy price, as from his way of putting it the purchasing power of a rich 3c. customer must be far in excess of a 3c. customer who is only in moderate circumstances.

Besides, if the original purchaser of the

meat had wanted the 1 1/4 lbs. fat, he or she had only to ask to have it sent with the loin. The butcher had a right to the trimmings, because the purchaser did not want them, otherwise they would have been asked for. Therefore it was not robbery.

The market man was not a robber. I have told why he was not. There are two classes of robbers—one ignorant, one intelligent. From the intelligent robber one can defend one's self, because one knows what to expect. Against the ignorant robber the honest man is helpless. One who accuses a decent business man of being a robber, without knowing existing conditions, in attempting to steal a good name and hurt a reputation through unpardonable ignorance is himself the meanest kind of a robber. I trust this definition is clear. L. A.

BUTCHERS' CUTTING TESTS.

In a recent issue of The National Provisioner a Kansas retail butcher discussed the high cost of living and some of its causes, and in the course of his discussion he gave the result of a practical cutting test on beef made by him, to show how the retailer came out and how little he made out of beef at present prices.

His test figures were called in question by butchers in several parts of the country, particularly in large cities like New York and Chicago. It was evident that conditions in his neighborhood, Cherryvale, Kan., were very different from those obtaining in the

cities named, both as to wholesale beef cost, customers' requirements, shop conditions, etc.

The Kansas butcher's test sheet showed 205 pounds of dressed beef in the side, out of which his cuts totaled 204 1/2 pounds. A Chicago butcher commented on that as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

You take a side weighing 205 pounds and you cut out 204 1/2 pounds. There is no man living that can do that, selling at retail in such quantities as the consumer demands, and give 16 ounces to the pound. There are losses encountered in retail trade, such as waste in cutting, drying out of the moisture while exposed for sale, and small overweight, that are not noticed but in the aggregate amounts to something.

A good butcher can cut up and sell with only 2 per cent. loss; a careless one will go to 5 per cent. W. H. S.

Another city retailer criticised the Kansas man's estimates on sales of prime ribs at 13 cents and loin steaks at 18 cents, cuts bringing from 10 to 12 cents per pound more where his shop was located. Another butcher declared that the estimate of 1/2 cent per pound for delivery cost was "going some."

The Kansas butcher replied to these criticisms and requests for further information in a letter to The National Provisioner in which he said:

Editor The National Provisioner:

The criticism from our Chicago butcher friend regarding the shrinkage encountered by the retail butcher is well taken, and what he says about the percentage of shrinkage is true. The point I wanted to show in this test was the average, or net price per pound, received for these cuts. It was done in this manner: Of the ribs and loin there was 45 pounds, 13 pounds ribs and 32 pounds loin. For the former we received \$1.69, or 13 cents per pound; for the latter we received, all told, \$5.76, which, divided by the number of pounds, 32, gave us an average of 18 cents per pound.

As for the prices quoted being low, I will state that these are about the prevailing prices in this section, and for this critic's information I am enclosing Saturday's advertisement of a Kansas City butcher, and in return for same would be pleased to have this critic send me an actual test showing his profit at the advance he mentions, 10 cents per pound.

As to the expense of delivery, we pay the delivery boy \$1.25 per day; for feed and upkeep of horse and wagon, 75 cents per day; making a total of \$2 per day. Granting that one-half his deliveries are beef, it costs one-half cent per pound. It is true this boy could deliver more, but the volume of business done by the average butcher in small towns does not exceed this, which makes the cost of delivery necessarily high.

From the communications I have had regarding this schedule of prices I am convinced THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has a good circulation AMONG BUTCHERS WHO READ IT. If this continues I will be obliged to employ a stenographer.

This criticism all tends towards perfection, and I can see how this test could be shown in a more intelligible manner, and would be pleased to have other butchers give me the benefit of a similar actual business test.

Yours very truly,

F. M. WATKINS.

Get All the Money Out of Meat!

That is what R. S. Mathews' book, "The Retail Butcher" teaches you to do!

It is absolutely the only practical book ever written for Butchers by a practical Butcher! You can no more afford to be without it than you could afford to run your market without scales!

Let us tell you something about this book. There are things in it that will surprise you—facts that you need to know to make more money in Meat.

Price: bound in cloth, \$1.25

In leather, \$2.00

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

116 Nassau Street, New York

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. L. Book has sold his meat market at McMechen, W. Va.

S. Butler has purchased Jos. Koehler's meat market at Piqua, O.

J. F. Fritts has sold his meat market at Luray, Kan., to B. G. Pierce.

T. J. O'Connor has retired from the meat business at Dubuque, Ia.

F. E. Wood Company has moved its meat business at Jacksonville, Fla., into new quarters.

The Colgrove Brothers have opened a new meat business at Quincy, Ill.

Hetherington & Hamilton have purchased the B. Nicholson meat market at New Castle, Ind.

The Imperial Meat Market at Akron, O., has been damaged by fire.

J. O. Ward, a retired provision dealer at Salem, Mass., died at his home last week.

L. H. Penney has closed his meat business at Old Town, Me.

Lee & Lee are making arrangements to engage in the meat business at Hampton, Ill.

R. U. Fisher has purchased C. W. Sanders' meat market at Greensboro, Ga.

G. W. Winget & Son will reopen their meat market at Ithaca, N. Y.

Fred Stevens will open a meat market at Haverhill, Mass.

W. G. Merkle will open a meat market at Barton, O.

C. F. Kealberer, a butcher at 414 West Fifty-fifth street, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$1,834 and assets \$349.

E. Barre has engaged in the meat business at Pilger, Neb.

T. L. Rhinehart has sold out his stock of meats at Elwood, Neb.

The Idaho Meat Company at Bonners Ferry, Ida., has sustained a fire loss of \$12,000.

L. W. Martin has succeeded to the meat business of Murray & Martin at Hawthorne, Cal.

Myers & Stevens have purchased the stock of meats of Kirk Bros. at Inglewood, Cal.

Kilborn & Peters have added a meat department in their grocery store at Glendale, Cal.

Craner & Pratt have sustained a fire loss in their meat and grocery store at Sherman, Cal.

Wm. Ench has purchased a store building at La Conner, Wash., and will move his meat business there.

Stark & Vickrey have purchased the meat business of John Daubert at Endicott, Wash.

The McCrea Mercantile Company is about to add a meat market at Newcastle, Wyo.

Ebert Bros. have closed up their meat market at Hastings, Neb., for the present.

John Smart, of Grant, Neb., has engaged in the meat business in Massena, Neb.

Henry Jones has opened a new meat and grocery business at Endicott, Neb.

J. R. Barb has sold out the City Meat Market at Alliance, Neb., to W. R. Drake.

J. H. Baichtal has purchased the People's Meat Market at Sac City, Ia., from A. C. Degarmo.

C. L. & Dawson Grigsby are opening a meat market in the rear of the Norwell Mercantile store at Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Tom Carby has moved his meat market into the building recently vacated by J. A. Sauer at Solomon, Kan.

Hull & Taylor have succeeded Spencer Hull in the ownership of the City Meat Market at Coldwater, Kan.

Chris Knapp has purchased the interest of C. L. Anderson in the meat business of Cole & Anderson at Downs, Kan.

Fred Gardner is about to open a new meat market at Pratt, Kan.

Owen Avery has succeeded to the firm of Jenkins & Avery in the management of the City Meat Market at Harveyville, Kan.

The Burris Meat Market has moved to a new location in the Condon building at Oswego, Kan.

W. M. Pennybaker has opened a new butcher shop at Bartlesville, Okla.

Munch & Ray have purchased the business of the West Side Meat Market at Wagoner, Okla.

RETAIL CUTS OF BEEF

Retailers should read the article on Retail Beef Cuts appearing on page 17 of this issue, and look at the pictures of retail cuts on the same page.

E. E. Whitney proposes to sell his meat market at Edgerton, Kan., and retire from business.

Clint George, the butcher at Mound Valley, Kan., has added a stock of groceries.

Joe Meyers has sold out the Easton Meat Market at Easton, Kan., to B. Allen.

H. C. Herman has purchased the meat business of D. W. Marks at Weir, Kan.

O. W. DeRemer has sold out his grocery and meat business at Edna, Kan., to Sims & Tarr, of Coffeyville, Kan., and Jas. Cratty will be retained as meat cutter.

Marlow & Rowbottom have just engaged in the meat business at Peru, Kan.

F. R. Vickers has sold out his meat and grocery business at Jet, Okla., to Ed. Lindsly.

A. C. Milner has purchased the butcher shop of W. W. Drake at Allen, Okla.

Martin & Mollenhour have succeeded to the meat business of Martin & Meadows at Chetopa, Kan.

Walter Deane has purchased the F. J. Gaume meat business at Frankfort, Kan.

Brown & Son have purchased the City Meat Market at Summerfield, Kan., from Thomann & Hennessey.

George Forest has opened a new butcher shop at Beverly, Kan.

Titus & Ritter have engaged in the meat business at Kalkaska, Mich.

W. Krehmke has purchased the meat business of Steubben & Thome at Grand Island, Neb.

E. Frownfelter has disposed of his meat business at Carleton, Neb., to J. K. Moss-holder.

Walter Bowman has sold out his meat market at Allen, Neb.

August Koudele has engaged in the meat business at Schuyler, Neb.

Anderson Bros. have purchased the meat business of George Whitehead at Mason City, Neb.

R. C. Campbell has opened a new butcher shop at Gering, Neb.

August Paul, of Wawefield, Neb., has opened a butcher shop at Emerson, Neb.

J. M. Brophy has just opened a meat market at Dodge, Neb.

O. Kite has purchased the Wetzel meat business at College View, Neb.

U. D. B. BALL.

(Continued from page 43.)

Box 24 (the Superintendent's box)—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McCauley, superintendent of the U. D. B. Company; Mr. Allan McKenzie, superintendent of the N. Y. B. D. M. Company; Miss Ella McKenzie, Mr. J. A. Brady, superintendent of Swift & Company, Jersey City; Mr. R. W. Shannon, superintendent of Jos. Stern & Sons Company; Mrs. R. W. Shannon and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Zweifel, of Mount Vernon, and Miss A. A. Arnold.

Box 25—Messrs. James W. Bruce, John E. Doran, Fred Seabey, Eugene McKeever and A. E. Warwick.

Among the crowd on the floor were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Manheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Owitz, Mr. J. Greenberg and lady, Mr. R. Manheimer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Jack Manheimer and sister, Nat Manheimer and wife, Dr. Hans Roth, wife and daughter, Mose Schwartz and wife, Henry Schwartz and wife, Walter Plaut, William Casey, Chas. A. Harnett, John C. Eidt.

John Monaghan and lady, Walter Nussbaum, Samuel Dreyfuss and wife, Rudolph Hoerr, J. Ungerhauer and wife, Fred Huber and wife, Louis Gallanter, Miss Louise K. Umbstaetter, Charles F. Umbstaetter, Chas. Catherine, Miss A. Baer, Dave Huber, Jos. Oppenheimer, John Burns and wife, John Kingmer and wife, Leopold Simon and wife, E. Schmidlein and wife, J. B. Hallinan and wife, H. C. Richter and wife, Miss E. J. Burke, Miss H. Burke, J. Burke, Miss K. A. Lover, J. Lover, Miss A. Ryan, Miss Kurkowitz, D. Notarius and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Seigel, Mr. and Mrs. Eicholz, Mr. and Mrs. Regensburg, Mr. Fahrback, Mr. and Miss Schlierman, Mr. Reiper, Mr. and Mrs. Weilbacker, Mr. and Mrs. Meister, Mr. Chas. Back, Mr. and Miss Schwarz, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Wetzstein, the knockwurst king and his two sons, Bennie Wetzstein and Irving Wetzstein; Mr. and Mrs. D. Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Weil and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Simon, Mrs. Max Klein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Neuhaus, Mr. and Mrs. L. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goldman, Mr. Jesse Simon.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Halpin, Mr. and Mrs. J. McArdle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Cordes, Mr. and Mrs. John McNamara, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mannheimer, Jack Greenberg, Miss Mannheimer, Miss Tessie and Addie Heins, Mr. Jesse Schmidt, Mr. Ike Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Kollabach, Eugene Edwards and Mr. C. Hackett, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hockstein, Mr. and Mrs. D. Notarius, Miss C. Spitz.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lesser, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Klein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kolish, Mr. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Angerman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reithmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Morrissey, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Litch, Miss M. Alborn, Miss Ira Berg, Miss Anna Schultz, Miss H. Frayler, Mrs. and Miss Frayler, Miss I. Frayler, Miss Louise Frayler, Miss W. Walz, Mr. Chas. Joe, Mr. A. J. Williams.

Miss Hazel Allen, from Monticello, who amazed the crowd by her fortune-telling ability. The cards, the palm, coffee grounds, tea leaves, were all one to this wonderful rural maid from a butcher's family, whose specialty at home is helping to stick pigs, and who is possibly the only lady wholesale butcher with two such accomplishments. Miss Ruth Bloch, daughter of Jake Bloch, successor of Moe Selig, was present with her brand new fiancé, Miles L. Bleeker. They took this opportunity of announcing their betrothal. With them was Miss Blanche Hirsch, the Dresden doll of Amsterdam avenue.

It was fast and furious fun and frolic for four hours, and the milkman had long since delivered his goods and gone to sleep before the last dancers had a chance to retire to rest and recuperate.

DEERFOOT FARM BACON

Sliced—in Glass Jars.

Sliced—in 1 lb. Boxes

Sliced—in 1 lb. Boxes

In Strips—about 5 lbs.

In Squares—about 2 lbs.

DEERFOOT FARMS CO.

SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.

Boston Office, 9 Bosworth St.

New York Store, 172 Chambers St.

New York Section

The General Provision Company will remove its offices to No. 296 Pearl street next week.

Joe Levy, of No. 754 First avenue, the well-known hide and tallow dealer, has been seriously ill in the hospital for the past five weeks. He is now recovered and expects to return to his office shortly.

The East Side Branch, United Master Butchers, are completing preparations for their big annual entertainment and ball at the Palm Garden on the evening of January 9. This is always a great social event in the local trade.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending December 7, 1912, averaged 10.70 cents per pound. Their sales of fresh lamb in New York City for the week ending December 7 averaged 11.16 cents per pound. Their sales of fresh mutton in New York City for the week ending December 7 averaged 6.75 cents per pound.

Edward King, a well-known retired business man of Jersey City, died this week at his home, No. 68 Zabriskie street. Mr. King was a native of Ireland, and was long engaged in the wholesale beef and provision business in Jersey City. He was a half-brother of Samuel Nagle, also well known in the trade. Mr. King is survived by his widow and one son, John King. He was in his seventy-third year.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 7, 1912, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,437 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,830 lbs.; total, 14,267 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,425 lbs.; Brooklyn, 141 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 2,576 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,470 lbs.; Brooklyn, 20 lbs.; Bronx, 10 lbs.; total, 5,500 lbs.

The New York Mercantile Exchange this week re-elected President Julius Mahr and selected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Julius D. Mahr; vice-presidents, James S. Pettit, H. D. Wheeler, Alex. Moir, W. W. Elzea; treasurer, Howard J. Runyon; Executive Committee—Officers and Ira C. Barnes, J. Leo Honigman, John G. Hadden, H. C. Wetterau, P. H. Kieffer, Warren D. Hanford, E. E. Overpeck, Nelson A. Farrand, Albert F. Lopez.

A conference of representatives of various synagogues and Jewish congregations of the city was held Sunday morning and afternoon at the Synagogue Ohab Zedek, No. 172 Norfolk street, in the interests of the work which the Board of Rabbis of the Jewish Community is doing to establish better regulation in the matter of the observance of the Jewish dietary laws and better regulation of the retail sale of kosher meat. To eliminate certain abuses which have crept into the sale of such meat, it is proposed to introduce an improved system of inspection and regulation.

The Christmas beef shows open tomorrow, and last from two to three days. The United Dressed Beef Company will open its show at the big First avenue coolers on Sunday, and there is much curiosity as to the nature of the spectacular features of the show this year. The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company also opens its exhibition the same day at its handsome plant at Eleventh avenue and 39th street. Swift & Company will not have a small-stock show at their East Side plant this year, but will fill their coolers with prize stuff and be ready to entertain the trade just the same. This is the

method that will be followed by all the other progressive slaughterers and wholesalers, and there will be a big lot of fine meat for the retailers to pick from for their holiday trade.

WEST SIDE BUTCHERS' BALL.

The West Side Branch, United Master Butchers of America, held its annual mask ball at the Amsterdam Opera House last Thursday evening. This is one of the few annual events that retain masking as a feature, and as a result it is very popular with the merrymakers. There was the usual fun over costumes and get-ups on this occasion, and the judges had a hard time coming to a decision on the prizes. First prize for the comical make-ups went to Milton Mandelbaum, who appeared as a tramp. The prize for the most original costume was awarded to Leon Weill, disguised as a Western girl. Miss Jessie Stone won the fancy dress prize with her butterfly costume. The judges were Thomas Harris, of scrapple fame; M. Carroll, of the S. & S. Company; I. Meyer, of the New York Butchers' Company; Sam Brunner, of the Joseph Stern & Sons Company, and Henry Kastens. Former President Jacob Drumm was presented with a cut glass bowl as a testimonial from his fellow-members.

Those who were largely responsible for the success of the event were the following committee members:

Arrangements—Sylvain Metzger, chairman; William Ziegler, assistant chairman.

Reception—A. Weill, chairman; B. Alexander, M. Muther, George Schaefer, Charles Brandt, J. Dreyfus, A. Kirschbaum.

Floor manager, J. Weill; assistant floor manager, Fred Gummerman. Floor Committee—L. E. Beckman, chairman; Max Wertheim, J. Neher, I. Lowenstein, H. Kirschbaum, H. Vetter, G. Lowenthal.

The officers of the West Side Branch are: President, Dan Hecht; first vice-president, J. Weill; second vice-president, A. Weill; treasurer, J. Mandelbaum; recording secretary, A. Rieger; financial secretary, W. Hannauer; sergeant-at-arms, A. Reis; trustees, J. Drumm and W. Ziegler.

THE U. D. B. BALL.

The nineteenth annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid Society was held on Friday evening, December 6, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. This has been more than successful in every way from its inception, eighteen years ago, but the last affair was bigger and more of a success financially and otherwise than all that have gone before. The U. D. B. boys who were on the committees were chosen because of their ability to put any amount of hard work and good judgment into the work.

The ball was a blaze of light and a garden of flowers, and the decorations were artistically arranged. The musical director was Philip Lemlein. The programme was as varied and fine as has ever been presented at any affair of this sort that has taken place in New York. Between numbers 3 and 4 the programme was interrupted for a moment by the reading of the following telegram from President Walter Blumenthal of the U. D. B. Company:

"President U. D. B. Company Mutual Aid Society:

"Exceedingly regret my inability to be back in time to attend our ball, as press of business will keep me in Chicago to the end of the week. This is the first affair of the U. D. B. Company employees that I have not had the pleasure of attending, and I wish to extend to the society and our employees my best wishes for the usual success of the affair. Mr. Solinger and myself have succeeded in getting the finest string of cattle that have ever been shipped from the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. We have purchased the first, second and third loads of prize cattle, and sincerely trust that all our friends and patrons will honor us with their presence at our annual display of Christmas beef to be held on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, December 15, 16 and 17.

"Again, my best wishes to all the boys and my deep regrets at being absent.

"WALTER BLUMENTHAL."

Fortunately, Mr. Solinger, who is noted for his hustling abilities, managed to finish his part of his work and to leave Chicago on a fast train, reaching New York with just time enough to climb into his evening clothes and get to the ball, where his unexpected appearance caused a roar of welcome.

After the performance the real work of the musicians commenced. Grandpas and grandmas forgot rheumatics, corns, gray hair and age and joined in with a zest that was as enjoyable to them as it was to the young.

The committees in charge of the affair included the following:

Entertainment—Benj. Straus (chairman), Edward A. Schmidlein, Fred Eintracht, Abe Schiff.

Reception—Dennis Daw (chairman), Philip Moebus, Jacob Kopfstein, Fred Fuchs, W. Durlacher, Jas. Ungerheuer, Meyer Cohen.

Floor—Jacob Schwartz (chairman), Matthew J. Gorey (floor manager), Isaac Simon (assistant floor manager), Adolph Knoepfle, Maurice Siegel, John J. Spence, William Minger, Robert Manheimer, L. Heyman, Harry Levine.

Arrangement—Jacob Manheimer (chairman), Max Hertel, Sr., Edward J. Stern, H. C. Richter, Victor Stapf, Sol. Blum, William Waltz.

Press—W. L. McCauley (chairman), Walter Blumenthal, Morris D. Solinger, Irving Blumenthal, Adam Poehlman.

The officers of the association are: Daniel Schneider, president; Sam Dreyfuss, vice-president; Fred Eintracht, treasurer; Edward A. Schmidlein, financial secretary; Joseph B. Hallinan, recording secretary; Gustav Durlacher, sergeant-at-arms. Trustees: Benj. Straus, John J. Spence and Louis Stern.

The honorary members are Walter Blumenthal, Irving Blumenthal, Morris D. Solinger, Nathan Adelsdorfer, Thomas Mitchell, Isaac Israelson, Henry Edelmuth, Hugo A. Wallenstein, Lewis A. London, Lewis Samuels, Adolph Koenig, Martin Rothschild, Jacob London, Sol. J. London, William L. McCauley, Max Mandle, Theobald Umbstaetter, Jacob Israelson, Francis J. Hughes, Samuel Samuels, Allen McKenzie.

Among those in the boxes were:

Box A—Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenberg, Mrs. H. Stern, Mr. Irving Blumenthal.

Box B—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shaffer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jacob London, Miss Grace Shaffer, Messrs. Sam Sanders, Julian Wildman, Louis Blum and Myron Lowenthal.

Box D—Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg, Messrs. Levy and wives, Mr. Harry Levy, Mr. Charles Levy and Miss C. Rosenberg.

Box 1—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. London, Miss Edith London, Mr. Emanuel A. London, Miss Lucy Shire, Chester Lawrence, Morton Gottlieb, Edward A. Treed and Benj. Gross.

Box 2—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bernstein, Miss Helen H. Bernstein and Mrs. Barbara Meyers.

Box 3—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Solinger, Dr. and Mrs. Simon, Messrs. Joe Oppenheimer and Jerome Metzler.

Box 4—Mr. Henry Edelmuth, Henry Pols and wife, Miss Pols and Miss Borges.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

Box 5—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Adelsdorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Strauss, Mr. Jesse Brand, Mrs. Max Brand, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wolff, Mrs. Saul, Messrs. Jerome Adelsdorfer and Meyer Adelsdorfer.

Box 6—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Israelson, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Blum, Miss Viola Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bloch, Miss Ruth Bloch and Mr. M. Bleecker.

Box 7—Mr. and Mrs. M. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandle, Mr. and Mrs. I. Baum, Miss Baum, Miss Mandle, Henry Mandle, Miss Hahn, Miss B. Leffler, Miss Hoffman, Mr. Schall and Mr. Bernstein.

Box 8—Mr. and Mrs. A. Sellinger, Mrs. R. Stern, Mr. A. B. Strauss, Miss A. Mahoney, Mr. S. Hess, Messrs. Louis and Edwin Stern.

Box 9—Mr. Herman Brand, Miss Elaine Brand, Mrs. J. Frankenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyer.

Box 10—Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldstein, Miss Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Goldman, Miss Hirsch, Messrs. J. Brockman and J. Wertheimer and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eidt.

Box 11—Mr. and Mrs. F. Goggin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thosen, Mr. Chas. Kreeb, Miss Hulmann, Mr. E. Kreeb, Miss K. Rabock, Mr. A. Rabock, Mrs. K. Rabock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kreeb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kreeb and Mr. and Mrs. D. Schneider.

Box 12—Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carroll and Mr. John Comerton.

Box 13 (the Swift box)—Messrs. Geo. J. Edwards, W. H. Johns, E. M. Bell, Thos.

Hicks, C. S. Ferguson, F. B. Cooper, H. McDowell and T. C. Sullivan, and Mrs. C. E. Ferguson, Mrs. H. McDowell, Mrs. E. M. Bell and Mrs. T. C. Sullivan.

Box 14 (the United States Government box)—Dr. U. G. Houck, Dr. T. J. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lafferty, Dr. and Mrs. S. Selby and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Young.

Box 15—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tobias, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tobias, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tobias, Miss Rose Tobias, Mrs. I. Vollman, Miss M. Wolfskehl, Miss T. Heins, Mrs. E. Eisenstein and Master Lionel Tobias.

Box 16—Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wallenstein and Miss Dorothy Lambert, of Providence, R. I.

Box 17 (the S. & S. box)—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mr. M. M. Behrend, Miss Bertie Rosenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachenheimer.

Box 18—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Laverty, Miss M. Culver, Miss C. Burgett and Mr. H. Kloppenburg.

Box 19—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Worms, Mr. Arthur Worms, Miss Florence Worms, Miss Bessie Worms, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Frank and Mr. Moses Sanders, of the N. Y. Veal & Mutton Company.

Box 20 (the Armour box)—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lyman, Mr. and the Misses Moses, James Stuart and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Walmesley.

Box 21—Mr. W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company.

Box 22—Miss Young, Miss Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Box 23—Messrs. Richard Webber, Jr., Albert Celler, William Webber, Edwin A. Perls, Otto H. Busch, Ernest P. Busch, Herbert De Wilde and Herbert Barnett.

(Continued on page 41.)

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J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Mineral Wool
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J-M Rock Wool Insulating Cork
Blocks J-M Hair Felt
J-M Waterproofed Indurated Fibre Boards, Etc.

Write us as to your requirements.

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

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POOR
PEOPLE**

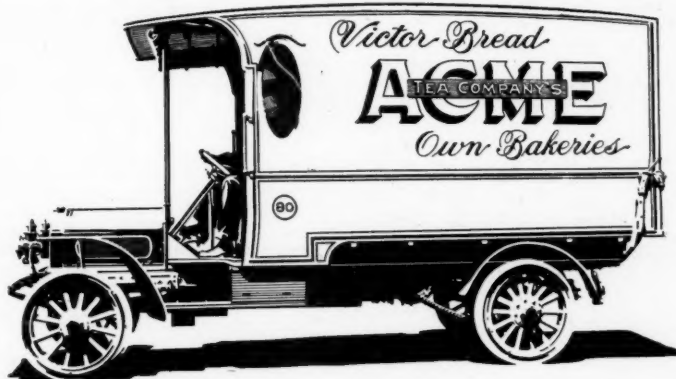
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What do you buy on, history or theory?
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has been in service 12 years. has been in service 18 years. has been in service 10 years.

What other trucks may or may not do is a matter
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Capacities: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½ and 10 tons

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Sales and Service Stations: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Buffalo, Baltimore, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City,
Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other large cities.
Canadian Sales Agents: Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, Montreal.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.20@9.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.00@8.10
Oxen and stags.....	4.25@8.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.75@6.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	6.65@7.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@12.50
Live calves, barnyard.....	4.25@ 5.00
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.00
Live lambs, yearlings.....	5.50@ 6.00
Live lambs, culls.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.00
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.95
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.95
Pigs.....	@ 7.90
Rough.....	6.70@ 6.90

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	.14 @15
Choice native light.....	.14 @14½
Native, common to fair.....	.11 @12½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	.13 @13½
Choice native light.....	.12½ @13
Native, common to fair.....	.12 @12½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12
Choice Western, light.....	.11 @11½
Common to fair Texas.....	.10 @10½
Good to choice helpers.....	.10½ @11
Common to fair helpers.....	@10
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	.9 @9½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	.10½ @11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	.9½ @9½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	.17 @18	10 @20
No. 2 ribs.....	.13 @15	16 @17
No. 3 ribs.....	.10 @11	12 @14
No. 1 loins.....	.17 @18	@21
No. 2 loins.....	.13 @15	@18
No. 3 loins.....	.10 @12	@13
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	— @—	16½ @17
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	— @—	14 @15
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	— @—	12 @13
No. 1 rounds.....	.11 @12	11 @11½
No. 2 rounds.....	@10	10½ @11
No. 3 rounds.....	.9 @9½	9½ @10
No. 1 chucks.....	.11 @12	12 @12½
No. 2 chucks.....	.9 @10	11 @11½
No. 3 chucks.....	.8½ @8	10 @10½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@18½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Western calves, common.....	@13
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½
Pigs.....	@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14½
Lambs, good.....	@13½
Sheep, choice.....	8½ @9
Sheep, medium to good.....	6½ @8
Sheep, culls.....	5½ @6½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked picnic, light.....	@13½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@13½
Smoked shoulders.....	@12½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17½

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	.14 @15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	.12 @14
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@28
Shoulders, city.....	.14 @15
Shoulders, Western.....	.12½ @13½
Butts, regular.....	.12 @13
Butts, boneless.....	.13 @14
Fresh hams, city.....	.15 @16
Fresh hams, Western.....	.14 @15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@55 lbs. cut.....	70.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	60.00@ 65.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	30.00@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	90.00@ 95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	100 @125c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	60 @70c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.45 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.20 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @9c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @7c. a pound
Kolls, beef.....	.15 @25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	.27 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@13c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@13c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.....	@—
Hog, middles.....	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@16½
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@77
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@75
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	@8
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	@4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18	20
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Allspice.....	6	8
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	4½	6
Cloves.....	23	26
Ginger.....	10	13
Mace.....	70	75

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½ @5
Refined—Granulated.....	@5½
Crystals.....	5½ @7
Powdered.....	@6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.26
No. 2 skins.....	@.24
No. 3 skins.....	@.14
Branded skins.....	@.18
Ticky skins.....	@.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.28
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.21
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.85
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
Branded kips.....	@2.20
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.55
Ticky kips.....	@2.45
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—	
Md., Del. and Jersey hens and toms.....	.24 @25
State and Pennsylvania, selected.....	.22 @23
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	@21
Western, dry-picked, av. best, bbls.....	.19 @20
Western, scalded, selected, bbls.....	@20

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	@15½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@14
Fowl—Barrels—	
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, avg. best.....	@13
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@11
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	@4.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, Western, av. best, via freight.....	@14
Fowls, via freight, Southern prime.....	@13
Old roosters, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@16
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@15
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@14
Guineas, per pair.....	@65
Pigeons, per pair.....	@25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	36½ @37
Creamery, Firsts.....	33 @35
Process, Extras.....	27½ @28
Process, Firsts.....	26 @27

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	.31 @34
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	.29 @34
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.27 @28
Fresh gathered, seconds and lower grades.....	.22 @26
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	.15 @18
Fresh gathered, checks.....	.14 @16
Refrigerator firsts, local storage, charges paid.....	.18 @19
Refrigerator firsts on dock.....	.18 @18½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.50 @2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.55 @2.57½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	20.80 @21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.35 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	2.90 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, C. I. f. Charleston and New York News.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@3.20
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @4.00

